

The London Times: Thunderer or Trained Seal?

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The Times of London used to call itself "the top people's paper," and not-so-top people used to complain about its stuffy self-importance. But as it approaches its 200th birthday on Jan. 1, The Times has shed its tailcoat and donned a sports jacket.

Along with more sober articles, the paper's readers in the last few months have been treated to cash giveaways, to a long account of the state of Brigitte Bardot's psyche at 50 and to an exploration of the love life of Czar Alexander II of Russia.

Now those who don't like the paper these days say that its grammar is slipping, that its foreign coverage is trivial, that it pays too much attention to sports, that it is mesmerized by the royal family.

The paper that was once called The Thunderer because of the authoritative independence of its editorials is showing every sign, its critics maintain, of turning into Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's trained seal.

When, this past summer, the paper began running a contest called Portfolio, a giveaway based on the daily stock market tables, the cynics christened it "dingo." That was their way of implying that it was only a classic version of the bingo games of the tabloids, and of sneering at Rupert Murdoch, the Australian financier who bought the paper three years ago. A dingo is an Australian wild dog.

It has become common practice on Fleet Street to take potshots at the Murdochized Times and its sister newspaper, The Sunday Times. Only last month the usually aloof magazine The Economist mocked the changes wrought by the current editor, Charles Douglas-Home, and his predecessor, Harold Evans, whom Mr. Murdoch forced out. The paper's early editions, the magazine said, are littered with misprints and its columns inhabited by a "standing army of right-wing silly-bilities."

But, as The Economist also noted, the paper's circulation has risen by 5 percent since Mr. Douglas-Home took over in early 1982, from 300,000 to more than 450,000, and half of that gain predates Portfolio.

(True to its new self, The Times took up part of its once-sacrosanct front page the other day to brag about its gains and about the fact that it had caught one of its rivals, The Guardian. It also gave front-page play to the annual report of its parent company, News International.)

Mr. Evans, now living in the United States, said on a visit to Britain last month that the current editors at The Times "have accepted a greater popularization than I would have tolerated."

Mr. Douglas-Home is in the hospital with a back ailment, but one of his associates asserted last month that the paper had neither been coerced nor swing to the right. He noted that it had recently argued that Mrs. Thatcher had waited too long to intervene in the coal miners' strike, and he insisted that The Times had always run a lot of pictures of the royal family.



The home news editor of The Times, David Blake, left, in discussion with John Brian, night editor.

As for the Portfolio contest, the editor commented: "We have had a few complaints, but really very few, and most of those have come from the kinds of readers who oppose all change — the same sort of people who complained when we put news on the front page for the first time" instead of the traditional classified advertisements.

Asked whether Mr. Murdoch had interfered with the editorial side of the paper, he replied: "No, and I mean no, because he doesn't interfere with what's working, and the new Times is clearly working."

The Times continues to lose money and is unlikely to reach the break-even point for two or three years even if all goes well, according to executives of the paper. But it is doing much better financially, and even its critics conceded that something had to be done to try to make it viable.

Editors and former editors of other Fleet Street papers see some good elements in the redesigned Times. Charles Wintour, a press commentator who used to edit The Evening Standard, thinks its coverage of business news is vastly better, and Anthony Howard of The Observer says its feature articles are "improved out of all recognition."

But the general impression in the trade is that hard-news coverage has suffered. Unlike some American newspapers that added extra feature sections some years ago, The Times seems to have cut into its political and foreign news coverage in order to introduce more "bright writing."

Foreign coverage is widely seen here as the poor relation of the Fleet Street papers — an impression heightened recently when both The Daily Mirror and The Observer closed New York bureaus. The Observer, which built its reputation on its foreign staff, now has only five full-time correspondents abroad, and many press critics believe that only The Financial Times maintains a foreign staff of the first caliber.

The Sunday Times, which is also owned by Mr. Murdoch, has lost many of its best-known writers in the last two years, including Stephen Fay, its Washington correspondent; Hugo Young, its political columnist and deputy editor, and Magnus Linklater, its features editor. Several have complained of pressure from editors to give their articles a more conservative slant, especially those concerning the policies of Mrs. Thatcher or President Ronald Reagan.

Bonn Rejects Vienna Offer To Negotiate For Refugees

United Press International

BONN — The West German government declined Wednesday an Austrian offer to help more than 100 East German defectors who are refusing to leave Bonn's embassy in Prague until they receive permission to emigrate to the West.

"This remains, unfortunately, a problem between West Germany and East Germany," a government spokesman said. "Only with East Germany's cooperation can it be resolved."

The spokesman expressed his government's thanks to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for making the offer and said Bonn "greatly appreciates the understanding it shows."

He also noted that no such request had been made by Czechoslovakia, West or East Germany.

Mr. Schmidt was offered help responded to a personal appeal for his intervention by the Frankfurt-based International Society for Human Rights.

The group told Mr. Schmidt in a telegram: "The situation is hopeless, and only the mediation of a neutral state can help these people."

The West German spokesman said efforts to resolve the Prague embassy problem continued; he declined to give details on negotiations with East Berlin for fear of prejudicing the outcome.

He said Bonn's basic position that it could not turn away any East German refugee was unchanged although the embassy was closed to further visitors.

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain to Get 750 Million ECU Rebate

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The European Parliament voted Wednesday to unblock a budget rebate to Britain of 750 million European Currency Units (\$541 million). Parliamentary sources said the vote would end a long-standing dispute with Britain and remove a major obstacle to settling the European Community's financial crisis.

West Germany, the only other net contributor to the EC budget with Britain, will get 211 million ECUs as a refund to compensate for its contribution toward the British refund.

The refunds were agreed to at the community's Stuttgart summit conference last December to recompense London for an imbalance in the EC budget in favor of more intensively farmed states. But Britain's efforts to obtain the refund, on the 1983 budget, were repeatedly frustrated by opponents among the nine other member governments and in the European Parliament.

The way for a positive vote by Parliament was cleared when community foreign ministers agreed at a meeting in Luxembourg last week to provide one billion ECUs of additional financing this year to prevent the group from running out of cash. Community officials said the money would be paid to Britain and West Germany over the next few weeks in small amounts.

Chile Arrests 7 Opposition Leaders

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Seven prominent political opponents of President Augusto Pinochet of Chile have been jailed for organizing anti-government protests last month, witnesses said. The seven include Gabriel Valdes, the former foreign minister who is president of the Christian Democratic Party, Mario Sharpe, president of the Democratic Alliance and Enrique Silve, Cimino, president of the Radical Party.

They were taken to Santiago's main prison Tuesday after being told by Judge Arnaldo Toro that he was indicting them on charges under internal security laws. Lawyers for the seven said they were studying an appeal against the ruling but had not yet decided whether to seek bail. The leaders of last month's protests blame government forces for the violence in which nine persons were killed.

The judge indicted the seven on only one charge, an addition to the 1957 internal security law passed by the military junta last October specifically to try to choke off anti-government protests. Mr. Valdes remarked Tuesday that he was indicted and jailed on similar charges last year before the new amendment was passed, but that he was freed when higher courts ruled that peaceful protest was not a crime.

EC-Third World Talks Bogged Down

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Talks between ministers of the European Community and 64 Third World countries on renewing a wide-ranging trade and aid pact were bogged down in detail Wednesday as they entered their final phase, diplomats said.

Special working groups were trying to resolve internal differences within the 10-nation European Community on an overall package to enable it to arrive at a final negotiating position at a joint session later Wednesday, but progress was very slow, they said.

Many issues remain unresolved a year after the start of talks aimed at replacing the second Lomé agreement between the community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states that expires in February. The most important matter in dispute is a Third World demand for a big increase in the community's proposed five-year aid to compensate for inflation.

French Crack Down on Illegal Aliens

PARIS (Reuters) — The French government announced Wednesday a new crackdown on illegal immigrants but stressed the need to fight racism and to help foreign workers already legally settled in France.

Social Affairs Minister Georges Dufoix said that under the new measures frontier controls would be stepped up, foreign workers' families would face stricter entry procedures and tougher penalties would be applied to the illegal immigrants and to companies employing them. At the same time training and housing for legal foreign workers would be improved and anti-discrimination organizations would be able to take legal action on behalf of victims of racial crimes.

There are an estimated four million foreigners in France. About 1.5 million from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are the main targets of the anti-immigrant right. Mr. Dufoix said illegal immigration was rising but that it was impossible to estimate the number of cases each year.

Egypt, Jordan Discuss Palestinians

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said here Wednesday that he had discussed the prospects of finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue with King Hussein of Jordan, the official Jordanian news agency Petra reported.

Mr. Mubarak, who is on the second day of a three-day state visit to Jordan, made the remarks before flying to the Red Sea port of Aqaba with King Hussein for more talks apparently aimed at a new Middle East peace strategy.

Petra quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying: "Jordan is a principal element in the Palestinian cause by virtue of its organic link with this just cause." Apparently referring to the disputed leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Mubarak urged the Palestinians to unify ranks "so that efforts being made for a just settlement of your cause do not go to waste."

U.S. Considers Grounding Airline

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Federal Aviation Administration said it was considering sanctions, including grounding, against the airline whose jet flew 500 miles off course and came within 15 minutes of straying over a heavily guarded Soviet naval base on Sept. 29.

The South Pacific Island Airways Boeing 707 was intercepted by Norwegian fighter planes on the way from Anchorage, Alaska, to Amsterdam, according to the Norwegian Defense Ministry. It was carrying 120 Fiji troops bound for Middle East peacekeeping duties.

The Federal Aviation Administration said Tuesday that the charter craft operated by South Pacific Island Airways, based in Honolulu, had violated its operating rights by flying over the polar route. The agency said that special navigational skills or equipment were required to fly in the area. "SPIA did not meet this requirement and was not authorized to make the flight," the agency said.

New Limits on Diplomats in Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Afghanistan has further limited the movements of foreign diplomats living in Kabul after a wave of guerrilla attacks in the city last month. Western diplomats said Wednesday.

They said the Afghan Foreign Ministry issued maps to foreign embassies and missions last month that narrowed the areas of central Kabul where diplomats are allowed to visit freely. The few non-Communist diplomats in Kabul, mostly skeleton staffs of embassies and United Nations agencies, were already limited to two or three neighborhoods where their homes and offices are located.

The diplomats said the new limits banned foreigners from several areas near installations of the Soviet Army, which has about 115,000 men in Afghanistan fighting rebels. Since July, rockets have hit the U.S. Embassy gate, the Iranian Embassy and a UN diplomat's house and landed near the houses of several other foreigners.

For the Record

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger arrived Wednesday in Siena, Italy, for a planning meeting of NATO defense ministers expected to focus on nuclear weapons control and missile deployment. (Reuters)

The mayors of France's 51 major cities Wednesday called for an emergency plan for the country's "new poor," estimated to number 350,000 families. They are mainly families of France's 2,250,000 million jobless workers whose unemployment benefits have run out. (AP)

The Yugoslav prosecutor has demanded death sentences for nine ethnic Albanians on trial with six others for anti-state activity in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo province, the Communist Party newspaper Bora reported Wednesday. The death penalty was asked for those charged with planting explosive devices between June 1981 and March 1984. (AP)

The University of Iceland in Reykjavik reopened during the seventh day of a strike by 17,000 government workers. The civil service strike and a separate printers' strike have left most of Iceland's 230,000 people without mail service, public transport and newspapers. (AP)

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria will visit the Soviet Union in mid-October, officials said here Wednesday. They did not give the exact date or length of the visit. (AFP)

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Bulgarian Is Executed For Letter Bomb Deaths

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Bulgaria announced the execution on Wednesday of a man for planting a letter bomb that killed three persons.

Opposition exiles in Vienna said the Communist state also had put two others to death recently for political bombings.

The state-run BTA news agency said the sentencing of Plamen Antonov Penchev was pronounced on July 4.

It was the second bombing officially confirmed by Bulgaria and

Polish Miner Dies in Collapse

Reuters

WARSAW — A coal miner was killed and two were trapped when an underground wall collapsed at a pit near Katowice in southern Poland Tuesday, a mining ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

UN Honors 3 U.S. Seamen For Saving 85 'Boat People'

New York Times Service

GENEVA — Three American seamen have received an international award for rescuing, at great risk, 85 Vietnamese "boat people" adrift in a storm on the South China Sea in September 1983.

The recipients were Captain Lewis M. Hiller, the master of the 94,000-ton tanker Rose City, and two crew members, Jeffrey H. Kass and Gregg Turay. The award, the Nansen Medal, was presented Monday by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Poul S. Hartling of Denmark, on behalf of a special committee.

Since Vietnamese began fleeing their country in great numbers in 1975, accounts have multiplied of their small, often disabled, boats being ignored by merchant vessels whose masters are eager to avoid the often ten times consuming, and thus expensive, formalities of bringing the refugees to land.

Mr. Quach, who now works as a laborer in a Philadelphia furniture factory, said in an interview from the United States that he was particularly grateful to Mr. Kass.

On Sept. 20, Bulgaria, reacting to rumors of a spate of bombings, acknowledged there was truth to one reported incident, but denied it was politically motivated.

The Bulgarian media said a bomb explosion on Aug. 30 at Plovdiv train station was "an accident of vulgarly criminal nature."

Peres Proposes UN Force For South Lebanon Security

(Continued from Page 1)

general Antoine Lahad, to prevent guerrillas from returning to the border area.

Syria and the Lebanese government, which is under strong Syrian influence, have insisted that General Lahad's force be disbanded.

The continuing disagreement over the status of the South Lebanon Army has been the principal reason behind the unwillingness of the United States to act as mediator in new indirect negotiations between Israel and Syria on a withdrawal arrangement.

However, Mr. Peres said that Israel wanted security in the western region to be organized in successive zones moving northward into Lebanon from the Israeli border to the Awali River, where the Israelis now are dug in. He said these zones should be policed by Israeli troops at the border, then by General Lahad's force, UN forces and the Lebanese Army.

A small UN force, the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, has been based in southern Lebanon since 1978 but, conceived initially as a lightly armed security force, it has been hampered by the superior weapons possessed by most Lebanese militias.

The prime minister refused to say on how far and how quickly Israel would withdraw if the conditions he described were not met.

Mr. Shamir suggested that Mr. Peres's optimism about Israeli troop withdrawals might have been based on his talks with U.S. officials, but he added that there was no firm indication that Washington was ready to act as mediator between Israel and Lebanon and Syria.

The political process didn't get any better by doing that," he said. "I think the country is subconsciously in need of stability, an end to the uncertainties each time we pick or throw out another president. Let's go two terms with one individual and see what it's like."

BRIEFS**tillion ECU Rebate**

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amount was cleared when communists in Luxembourg last week to examine officials said the money

over the next few weeks.

position Leaders

prominent political opponents of have been called for organizing another election. The seven include Gérard, who is president of the Christian

of the Radical Party, in prison Tuesday after being told by and then were studying an appeal

decided whether to send bail. The government forces for the robbery

one charge, an addition to the military, June last October

government protests. Mr. Valéry

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was not a crime.

This is a bad sign for Walter F.

Mondale. Of the issues the Democratic presidential nominee is

counting on to spark a come-from-

behind surge, perhaps none has the

political power of war and peace.

All the quid pro voters have

about President Ronald Reagan,

polls suggest that none nags more

than the perception in some quarters that he is a nuclear cowboy.

Of the places where these

concerns ought to translate into voting issues, none perhaps stands out

more than this city. The largest

local employer is Boeing, an aerospace company that has become increasingly dependent on military contracts, but the pre-eminent local fear is created by the three Trident nuclear missile submarines stationed across Puget Sound.

The Reagan military buildup has

fatigued the local economy, but for

many it also has transformed para-

dise into ground zero. It also has

prompted Seattle to think hard

about the nuclear dilemma.

In 1982, when the national nu-

clear-freeze movement was trig-

gered during the first years of Mr.

Reagan's administration, 20,000

Seattle residents turned up at the

Kingdome, the largest local stadium,

for a forum on the nuclear

threat.

But activists here, who say that

peace is a "mainstream issue," ac-

knowledge that a curious rela-

tionship between the community and the

local officials is what drives the

number of people here.

Cross Palestinians

President Hosni Mubarak of Egyp-

and the leader of the official

and the leader

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

An Offer in El Salvador

It is not just his political neck that President José Napoleón Duarte risks with the offer to talk to El Salvador's leftist guerrillas. The violent right has slaughtered many Salvadoran democrats for entertaining the same idea. Yet Mr. Duarte, from the forum of the United Nations, says that unconditional discussions can begin next week in La Palma, a town near the Honduran border. The guerrillas instantly accepted, if a neutral observer attends.

What is going on here? The honest answer is that Mr. Duarte's calculations are not obvious. He may well agree with the Pentagon's assessment that the tide of battle is shifting to his government's side. Or, less securely, he may be trying to use diplomacy to ward off an expected guerrilla offensive in the dry season. He might even be moving ahead of his American allies, figuring that they will restrain him less during the U.S. election campaign.

In any case, the State Department says it had no advance warning that Mr. Duarte was going to abandon his recent skepticism about wide-ranging talks with guerrillas.

In a bid to end a civil war that has taken 50,000 lives since 1979, he now offers leftists a new chance not only in local elections, which they have rejected, but perhaps in a national plebiscite. To the leftists' demand for guarantees of safety and participation in the interim,

pre-election regime, Mr. Duarte responds with a promise of "safety and security of a political place within a pluralistic, democratic constitutional system" — or a possible role in the government plus a general amnesty.

Until this speech, Mr. Duarte had been saying he was ready to talk but not to negotiate. His new proposals surely sound like an agenda for negotiation. And he has shown some authority over the rightist death squads.

Mr. Duarte's approach certainly accords with the spirit of the regional peace treaty that has been proposed by the Contadora countries — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — and encouraged by Europeans whose support he has gained. Nicaragua's acceptance of that treaty may also become a factor in the calculations of Salvadorans.

The obstacles, of course, are awesome. Hard-liners in the Salvadoran armed forces, thirsting for victory over the guerrillas, may still be strong enough to thwart Mr. Duarte. Whether the leftist insurgents can settle for much less than their vision of victory also remains to be seen.

It is only a small space that has opened in this bramble, but Mr. Duarte deserves applause for venturing forth with an offer to find a way to end a bitter yet deadlocked war.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reactors for Qadhafi?

The Belgian government says it is considering a proposal to sell \$1 billion worth of nuclear equipment to Libya. It is difficult to think of a worse idea — more irresponsible, more dangerous, more likely to lead to spectacular violation of the world's fragile rules against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Belgians can argue that they have very high unemployment and need to export. But high unemployment does not begin to justify nuclear sales to Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

The Belgians say they should sell only civilian power equipment and only for peaceful purposes. That is transparent. Once the equipment is delivered, neither the Belgians nor anyone outside Tripoli will have much control over the purposes to which it is put.

Ever since rising oil prices made them rich in the early 1970s, the Libyans have been trying to buy nuclear weapons. Frustrated in that endeavor, they now appear to be seeking another route to the same goal. To extract plutonium from a power reactor's spent fuel requires a reprocessing plant, and, as the Belgians will point out, the Libyans do not have one. Not yet. But there have been reports that Libya has been contributing funds, for purposes that seem self-evident, to Pakistan's attempt to build reprocessing capability.

Libya has no shortage of energy. It is up to its ears in oil. It is thinly populated and has almost no industry outside the oil fields. Its

need for huge and expensive new power sources is not obvious. What do the Belgians suppose the Libyans want reactors for?

Harry Truman once said that, as president, he spent most of his time trying to persuade people to do things that they ought to have the sense to do without being asked. The diplomats who try to preserve the nonproliferation code can say the same thing. Among other governments, the United States has been remonstrating with Belgium.

But, unfortunately, it has not been remonstrating as effectively as it might. The American protests against nuclear sales to Libya come at a moment when the U.S. Defense Department, which frequently seems to carry on its own independent foreign policy, is embroiled with Belgium over sales of machine tools to the Soviet Union. The machine tools are neither unique nor crucial. They are merely a target in the Defense Department's continuing campaign to deny to the Russians all imports of any strategic significance — except, of course, American grain.

By even contemplating nuclear sales to Libya, the Belgian government betrays a dismaying confusion in its sense of what is truly important. As for the United States, the disproportionate vehemence of its attacks on the machine tools shipments shows that it is not exempt from the same charge.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Tone of the Campaign

It is apparent that the Louisville debate has changed the terms of the presidential campaign. The Democrats, sulky in the face of what seemed impending defeat, were nipping at the heels of a nominee who was the overwhelming choice of the party's insiders. Now they are cheering him on. The Republicans, so giddily confident a few days ago, were talking about a long-term realignment and recapture of working control of both houses of Congress. Now they are arguing vehemently that everybody else is misinterpreting the debate.

Most insiders still assume Ronald Reagan will win. But there is far less confidence, or fear, that the Republicans will make major gains in the congressional elections. A week ago Representative Newt Gingrich, a Georgia Republican, said the White House had made a commitment to go all out for Republican candidates to the House if the debates went well. The hope was that Mr. Reagan's personal popularity, and the ideas and policies for

which he stands strongly could be used to rally support for many little-known and often modestly financed challengers.

Now many politicians doubt that there will be such an effort, at least before the Kansas City debate on Oct. 21. One reason is that any drop in Mr. Reagan's popularity percentage in the polls will put him near 50 percent, a level that may make his managers nervous. Another reason is that the president was not very successful in conveying the themes and ideas that are essential, in this nation of adept ticket-splitters, to any coat-tail effect. Finally, the rise in Democrats' morale, if sustained, will result in higher turnout, enough to make the difference in a dozen or so House races.

Most Republican challengers will still be happy to see the president in their districts and will not stay away from him on the platform. But on the other side, more Democrats will be coozing up to Walter Mondale.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Marcos's Troubled Future

Marcos, whose 19 years in power may be nearing a chaotic end.

The Reagan administration has been quietly urging Mr. Marcos to accept reforms. But Mr. Marcos, supported by the army, seems to have no intention of acting in an orderly way to lessen his grip on the Philippines. What Washington fears is that events may soon catch any remaining freedom of action out of his hands.

— Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR OCT. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Diplomat Recalled from China
WASHINGTON — The reasons which induced Mr. Philander Chase Kerr, the Secretary of State, to recall Mr. Crane, the newly appointed Minister in China, to Washington, to receive additional instructions, may be of the highest international importance, but at the present time the matter suggests a comedy rather than a tragedy. Mr. Crane, who frankly admits that he knows nothing about diplomacy, has confided to newspaper correspondents that he does not believe that he has been recalled because he made injudicious speeches. He has explained that he told President W.H. Taft that he did not think he was qualified to make speeches, and that the President told him to go ahead and do the best he could. Mr. Crane added, with naïveté, that he did. He has displayed almost as much curiosity as his interviewers to know the reason for his recall.

1934: The Quid Pro Quo of Trade
PARIS — Secretary of State Cordell Hull clings tenaciously to principles that are sound and tried. At a moment when his colleagues are calling for further restrictions against foreign imports, and Germany, among others, is insisting on the principle of equalizing imports with exports on a dollar-for-dollar basis in the trade with each country, Mr. Hull comes out in favor of lowering the artificial barriers to trade and points out the economic unsoundness as well as the political disadvantages of the theory of equalization of trade. "I haven't been able to take any stock in the narrow quid pro quo policy of balancing trade between every two nations," he said; and, with an optimism which refuses to be downed by the evidence to the contrary, he added that he could not believe that "the nations of the world are hell-bent on suicide, economically speaking."

Deterrence, then, is an accurate description of reality for a very long

Nuclear Deterrence: It May Work Best at a Minimum

By Alexander Yanov

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — Twenty years ago Sunday, on Oct. 14, 1964, Nikita S. Khrushchev was ousted from office, and the nuclear arms race started in earnest.

What followed was two decades of meaningless competition that wasted an enormous amount of energy and talent, generating fear and devouring hundreds of billions of dollars, without adding even a single dollar's worth to U.S. security. Was this monstrous turn of events inevitable or was it a human error, an avoidable accident that let the genie out of the bottle? Let us look at the history.

The Russians first deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles in 1958, opening what Americans then called the "missile gap." The intelligence community reported that "possibly as early as late 1959" the Soviet Union could deploy enough missiles "to smash or paralyze the Strategic Air Command's U.S. bases." Independent journalists estimated that the Russians would have 1,000 missiles by 1961, 2,000 by 1963. Given

that Moscow would need only 100 to 175 to wipe out the Strategic Air Command, it was predicted that nuclear catastrophe could occur as soon as 1959.

But 1959 passed without incident. So did 1960. By 1961, it became clear that the Russians had not even begun the vast anticipated deployment of SS-6 missiles. Even in 1963, they had only a handful of such weapons. Meanwhile, the United States continued to add to its arsenal, and by April 1964 America's intercontinental missile force was four times larger than the Soviet's.

Mr. Khrushchev must have been under great pressure, from the military and within the Politburo, to close the widening gap. Yet he made no serious bid to overtake the U.S. advantage. It was only after his overthrow that the Soviet leadership began to deploy in earnest — by then, it was a second generation of missiles, the SS-9 — launching the first

real heat of the nuclear arms race.

Why did Mr. Khrushchev hold off? Some historians believe that he decided — no one can explain why — that the first generation of Soviet missiles was not suitable for widespread deployment. This may be true, but it would imply that he consciously accepted an enormous Soviet inferiority in the face of an American buildup, oriented, many believed at the time, toward first-strike capability.

Robert S. McNamara, then secretary of defense, said in a recent interview that this would have "scared the hell" out of him if he were the Soviet defense minister. It would certainly have scared Mr. Khrushchev if, like Mr. McNamara and many American strategists, he believed in the notion of "nuclear parity" — believed, that is, that each side must match the other missile for missile.

The picture changes considerably, however, if we assume that Mr. Khrushchev adhered to the alternative

strategic doctrine known as "minimum deterrence" which considers strategic "inferiority" simply irrelevant in the nuclear age.

This doctrine had a number of American proponents, most of them in the navy, even in the early 1960s. Admiral Arleigh Burke summarized it very well in 1959: "In making our retaliatory force secure from enemy attack, we do not need great numbers of missiles and bombers. Whether the U.S.S.R. has one-half as many or several times as many missiles as the United States is really academic as long as we have the assured capability to destroy Russia and as long as the Soviets know it and are really convinced of it."

True, Nikita Khrushchev never explicitly endorsed this notion. And his version of minimum deterrence was undoubtedly quite different from Admiral Burke's. The American officer proposed to rely on submarines, while Mr. Khrushchev would surely

have chosen land-based intercontinental missiles in hardened silos. (That, from the beginning, was the Russian's preferred basing mode, and it would at the time — before either side could equip their weapons to knock out so-called hard targets — have promised virtual invulnerability from enemy attack.) What the two men had in common, however, was a strategic philosophy that defeats the purpose of the nuclear arms race.

Why else, after all, did Mr. Khrushchev write so scornfully of the nuclear arms race once he was removed from office? (He noted in his memoirs, for example: "Once we had equipped ourselves with the missiles, airplanes, submarine fleet and nuclear warheads needed for our defense, we were able to reconsider our military budget.") Why else did he not hurry to close the missile gap? Why else was there no nuclear arms race as long as he stayed in office?

In the end, both Arleigh Burke and Nikita Khrushchev were defeated by a consensus of nuclear strategists in Washington and Moscow. But this hardly changes the significance of their efforts to resist the arms race.

The competition could have been avoided: The genie was let out of the bottle by a human error of major proportion — the epochal defeat of minimum deterrence. Can the genie be put back where it belongs? Not, I suggest, unless we reconsider our rejection of minimum deterrence.

Mr. Khrushchev's version is clearly untenable now — technically obsolete in the age of "hard-target kill capabilities." But Admiral Burke's version is still sound, and it will be sound for at least another decade.

As Irving Howe has observed, there are the politics of the near and the politics of the far. Nuclear politics must allow for both. After all, when it is the destruction of the world that we are talking about, it is an honorable thing to trouble about the here and the now. Somebody has to

The writer, literary editor of the New Republic, is author of "Nuclear War, Nuclear Peace." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The Cynical Agreement on Chad

By Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — As French soldiers begin to leave Chad, hoping the Libyans will do the same, the curtain is about to fall on the latest act of a play that can have no happy ending.

If the goal of diplomacy is to achieve compromises and minimize immediate risks, France has played its part well. French tenacity has prevailed over Colonel Moamer Qadhafi's nebulous ambitions. In August 1983, President François Mitterrand told Le Monde that France's objectives in Chad were to force the Libyans to accept a reciprocal withdrawal, while refusing to engage in political talks on the future of Chad, a process to be left to the Africans through institutions such as the Organization of African Unity.

The French presence in Chad aimed at deterring the Libyans from moving farther south and at protecting the regime of President Hissène Habré in N'Djamena. Its ambition was not to reconquer lost territory in the north or to cancel the de facto partition on the ground. The French had decided not to prevent a Libyan takeover of Faya-Largeau, judging a pre-emptive air attack to be too risky. But they ran the risk of bogging

of abolitionism is this more true, by the way, than of Ronald Reagan. When he promised to save the United States, and eventually the Soviet Union, from the nuclear situation, the president placed himself prominently in the camp of the idealists. But even the beginning of an attempt to implement a new class of instabilities that could have the infernal and iron consequence of setting the whole thing off.

Second, it must be impressed upon the public how very remote is the realization of any of the nuclear abolitionism. There are now about 50,000 nuclear weapons in the American and Soviet arsenals. The world will not be safe, we may all agree, until all or most of these weapons are actually dismantled, until the president of the United States and the leader of the Soviet Union instruct their subordinates to pass out the screwdrivers. If you believe the "nuclear winter" scenario, at least 49,000 of these deadly devices will simply have to disappear.

Is it really realistic to suggest that this is not likely to happen? Certainly arms control will not accomplish it. If President Reagan and Konstantin Chernenko sign a piece of paper written by George Kennan, according to which each side will cut its arsenal in half, each side will still possess power to destroy the world. Moreover, not even universal nuclear disarmament will erase the knowledge of how to build the weapons again — or the will to do so.

Deterrence, then, is an accurate description of reality for a very long

time to come. We are stuck with it; there are grounds for a certain amount of fatalism about history after Hiroshima. And since we are stuck with it, it is a dangerous thing to discredit. Fatalism however, is not the same thing as despair. There is deterrence properly managed and deterrence improperly managed. A great deal hangs on the distinction.

In the area of strategy, deterrence properly managed requires a firm and forthright rejection of any notion that a nuclear war can be prosecuted like a conventional war, that it can be limited or controlled. In the area of force structure, it requires a rejection of any weapons system that will upset the tender but tangible nuclear balance; the MX missile deserves the death of it is about to meet at the hands of Congress. The precise nature of cruise missiles needs to be more carefully thought out, the D-5 missile of the Trident-2 submarine should be

improved more for its range than for its accuracy, and so on.

In the area of arms control, a "walk in the woods" type of compromise on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe should be made (the failure to do so is mainly primarily with the Russians); the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks should be resumed, this time with a realistic American proposal; the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty should be reaffirmed; and talks should quickly commence on the banning of weapons from space. (I know of no strategic problem on Earth that has a solution in space, and in this matter there is still time.)

It will be apparent from the above that realism is not exactly the sexiest or the most satisfying way to address the danger. Moreover, even the most devout advocate of deterrence must agree that it may fail. Detractors are aware, too; they, too, dream of disarmament. But nobody so far has



Moamer Qadhafi

withdrawal of French and Libyan forces with no stipulation on who holds power in N'Djamena.

He reiterated his proposal in May, in an interview with Eric Rousset, a senior editor of Le Monde. From then, the negotiation proceeded to a final and apparently successful outcome.

Mr. Mitterrand's surprise visit to Hassan II, a symbolic and positive acknowledgment of Libya's treaty of union with Morocco (and a gesture that could only irritate Algeria), aimed at ensuring that Libya's new friend in the Maghreb would not revitalize its African ambition and thus block a French-Libyan accord.

France's pessimism about the future of Chad is matched only by its optimism about the possibility of dealing with Colonel Qadhafi. The French assume that Libya can only be sincere, at least in the short run, in its desire to withdraw troops from Chad. The French calculate that logistical difficulties balance out Libya's geographic proximity and that it would be more difficult for Colonel Qadhafi to send troops back to Chad than for the French to do so. Only time will tell whether France has gambled correctly.

Meanwhile, the new agreement constitutes an undeniable success for Mr. Mitterrand. It was greeted in France with the same consensus that accompanied the decision to intervene.

But such a success should not hide the fact that the Chadian quagmire is left open. And once again Western democracies have followed their own ambiguous paths in dealing with Libya's Colonel Qadhafi.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and editor of its journal, Politique Étrangère, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Debate: Openings Reagan Could Have Exploited

By Hobart Rowen

shaded his own numbers in a more understandable way.

Mr. Mondale was able to pursue so well the question of the budget deficit that the Mr. Reagan lost his poise, to the point of asserting — incorrectly — that "Social Security has nothing to do with balancing a budget or erasing or lowering the deficit."

The president said that Social Security has become such an issue, and why President Reagan himself appointed the Greenspan commission, which recommended changes in the system to reduce the potential drain of Social Security payments on the total national budget.

That is why

ve chosen land-based intercontinental missiles in hardened silos. What had been preferred was the mobile, at the time — before either side could equip their weapons to seek out so-called hard targets — to provide virtual invulnerability — an enemy attack! What the two sides had in common, however, was a strategic philosophy that defeats the purpose of the nuclear arms race. Why else, after all, did Mr. Khrushchev write so scroffily of the nuclear arms race once he was removed from office? (He noted in his memoirs, for example: "Once we had equipped ourselves with the missiles, planes, submarine fleet and nuclear warheads needed for our defense, we were able to reconsider our military budget.") Why else did he say, "There was no nuclear arms race as far as he stayed in office"?

In the end, both Adm. Burke and Khrushchev were defeated by the consensus of nuclear strategists in Washington and Moscow. But this didn't change the significance of efforts to resist the arms race.

The competition could have been ended: The genre was left out of the game by a human error of major quantum deference. Can the genre put back where it belongs? No, I guess, unless we reconsider our concept of minimum deterrence.

Khrushchev's version is clearly feasible now — technically, at least. But Admiral Burke's vision is still sound, and it will be for at least another decade before we rely on the retaliatory force of submarines. And by 2000, they will be replaced by small missiles that are invulnerable by their mobility. Americans and Russians must disagree themselves of the notion that it is better and that each side must always keep up. With minimum deterrence we can deprive the nuclear war of meaning.

The writer, who left the Soviet Union in 1974, teaches political science at the University of Michigan. He contributes to *The New York Times*.

Hands Seen as Culprit in Spreading Colds

Researchers in U.S. Report That 'a Viricidal' Nose Tissue Is the Best Prevention

By Cristine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After more than a decade of work, an increasing body of scientific evidence suggests that the hundreds of viruses that cause the common cold are spread chiefly by hand contamination rather than by coughing or sneezing, according to researchers.

Teams from the University of Virginia and the University of Wisconsin reported Tuesday on studies showing that a new chemically treated version of Kleenex, a tissue made by Kimberly-Clark Corp., is highly effective in stopping the spread of the most common illness by killing cold viruses before they get on the hands.

But the Virginia research also shows that a less costly, old-fashioned approach — wiping one's nose frequently with regular facial tissue and keeping one's hands clean — may be about as effective.

A cold sufferer may contaminate his hands while blowing his nose or sneezing and then transfer the han-

dy organisms by touching others or by touching household objects where the viruses may live for hours.

The strongest proponent of a new "viricidal" or virus-killing tissue is its pioneer, Dr. Elliot C. Siek, a University of Wisconsin researcher who reported Tuesday to a meeting here on infectious diseases that the new tissue has proved 100 percent effective in stopping the spread of cold viruses under experimental conditions.

In his tests, in which student volunteers purposely infected with terrible colds played poker with healthy men for 12-hour stretches, the new tissue far surpassed the performance of the cotton hankie-chiefs carried by generations of cold sufferers.

Dr. Dick, who began testing the idea in Antarctica in the 1970s, said that in two recent tests with the virus-killing tissue, none of the 24 healthy volunteers got sick. But in the cotton hankie chief trial, 58 percent — 14 out of 24 — of the people who were exposed to a cold caught one.

They scientists presented their latest findings at the 24th Annual International Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy.

Only three of the 25 persons who were exposed to cold sufferers who frequently used regular tissue became infected. But if cold sufferers used no tissue at all, about half of the people they exposed to the viruses got sick.

Dr. Hendley noted that it has been difficult to prove exactly how colds spread, but he and his colleagues have concluded that the most likely route is through the hands of a cold sufferer touching infected nostrils where the viruses are concentrated.

In fact, says Dr. Hendley, although most adults would deny it, his studies found through direct observation of a crowd of medical professionals for an hour in a large lecture hall, one of three people would pick or rub their noses in such a way that viruses would be transmitted if they had a cold. "I was stunned," he said. "Imagine what happens with kids."

The scientists presented their latest findings at the 24th Annual International Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy.

DOONESBURY



Shultz Leaves to Discuss Peace Talks With Duarte

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz set out Wednesday for El Salvador to discuss with President José Napoleón Duarte next week's talks between him and leftist rebels.

The guerrilla leaders on Tuesday formally accepted Mr. Duarte's offer to meet Monday in the northern village of La Palma, in Mexico

City, however, a rebel leader said Wednesday that the acceptance "does not in any way mean we are laying down our arms."

Although the rebels listed as a condition for their participation the attendance at the talks of senior officers of the Salvadoran Army, a Salvadoran government official said he believed that the condition would not prevent the meeting from taking place.

Mr. Shultz was expected to reaffirm to Mr. Duarte the long-standing U.S. opposition to any agreement with the rebels based on granting them a role in government that they have not won in an election. Mr. Duarte also opposes any such offer.

The insurgents thus far have refused to take part in an election, alleging that the safety of leftist candidates could not be assured by the government.

Mr. Shultz planned to spend about four hours in El Salvador before flying to Panama, where he will attend the inauguration Thurs-

day of President Nicolas Ardito Barrios.

After a day in Panama, Mr. Shultz will fly to Mexico for an overnight stay.

■ **Why Now? Diplomats Ask**

James LeMoine of The New York Times reported from Mexico City:

The rebels' agreement to talk set off a flurry of speculation among diplomats in the region about Mr. Duarte's motives in choosing to meet the guerrillas at this time.

In telephone interviews, West European, U.S. and Latin American diplomats noted that Oct. 15, the date Mr. Duarte has chosen to meet the rebels, is also the day on which the five Central American countries are to reply to a draft regional peace treaty proposed by the so-called Contadora countries.

They suggested that Mr. Duarte's invitation was a political response to an equally unexpected announcement by the Nicaraguan government that it would accept the proposed treaty without revisions.

Guerrilla units have celebrated the anniversary of the coup in the past by launching spectacular attacks on Salvadoran military and economic targets.

U.S. officials in Washington

have predicted a major guerrilla offensive beginning in mid-Octo-

ber, when torrential seasonal rains slacken.

By offering to talk before an of-

fensive can begin, Mr. Duarte ap-

pears to be positioning himself to

place the guerrillas on the political

defensive should they decide to

pursue military measures.

High Court Gets Church-State Appeal

By Philip Hager
Los Angeles Times Service

docket of church-state cases for the current term.

The justices also will decide by next summer whether public school teachers can hold a "moment of silence" to permit voluntary prayer and meditation in the classroom; whether states can force employers to allow workers a day off on the Sabbath; and—in a case similar to the one accepted Tuesday—whether local school districts, using state funds, can send public school teachers into religious schools to hold remedial classes.

The justices will review an appellate court ruling that invalidated provisions of the government program, which permits remedial instruction for almost 200,000 private school children in the United States, mostly in low-income urban communities.

The action Tuesday further expands the court's already weighty

nonpublic schools — most of them Catholic.

The program was challenged by a group of taxpayers who contend that constitutional prohibitions against government establishment of religion were violated by taxpayer-funded instruction in church-affiliated schools. In July, the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upheld the challengers.

The Reagan administration and New York school officials joined with parents of parochial school students in asking the justices to review the appellate ruling.

The Department of Justice, in a brief, called the program the "nation's largest, most important and most successful" plan for improving the education of disadvantaged children and said there was no evidence of excessive "entanglement" between church and state.

Chess Championship Rouses Soviet Passions

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

relinquishing the title without moving a pawn.

Mr. Kasparov, 21, the new boy wonder of the Soviet chess world, has failed to crack Mr. Karpov's defenses, and experts wonder if he can salvage even a single victory from the match.

Several of the assembled grandmasters and chess buffs, in fact, nostalgically recalled Mr. Fischer's world title triumph over Boris Spassky in 1972 and speculated on the outcome of a match today between the now-retired Mr. Fischer and Mr. Karpov, much the way American boxing fans argue about who would win: Jack Dempsey or Muhammad Ali.

On Monday, Mr. Karpov decided against any risks despite his trailing Mr. Karpov and settled for a draw after only 15 moves.

But the lopsided score has not diminished interest in the contest in a nation with a 1,000-year chess tradition and four million registered players.

Mr. Karpov, 33, has been champion since Bobby Fischer of the United States defaulted in 1975,



Anatoli Karpov, left, the world chess champion, watching the challenger, Gary Kasparov.

chess set from the Bolshevik Central Committee with red and white pieces to represent the Red Army and the White Russian forces in the civil war that followed the 1917 Bolshevik takeover.

Each piece represented a political figure. Chess legend has it that Trotsky, who coordinated the Red Army in the fighting, was depicted as a red castle but later, after he was purged, the piece was bleached and transferred to the opposing side.

Chess was first played in Russia in the 9th or 10th century, historians say, arriving from Persia or India, where the game is believed to have originated.

Foreigners who visited Russia in the 16th and 17th centuries reported on the game's popularity, and national and international competitions began at the end of the 19th century.

With the development of a Russian school of chess, the game flourished in the Soviet Union. Hundreds of thousands of school children, some as young as 8 years old, play in tournaments each year.

The 70 Soviet grandmasters receive a monthly payment of 300 rubles (\$360) and some of the top

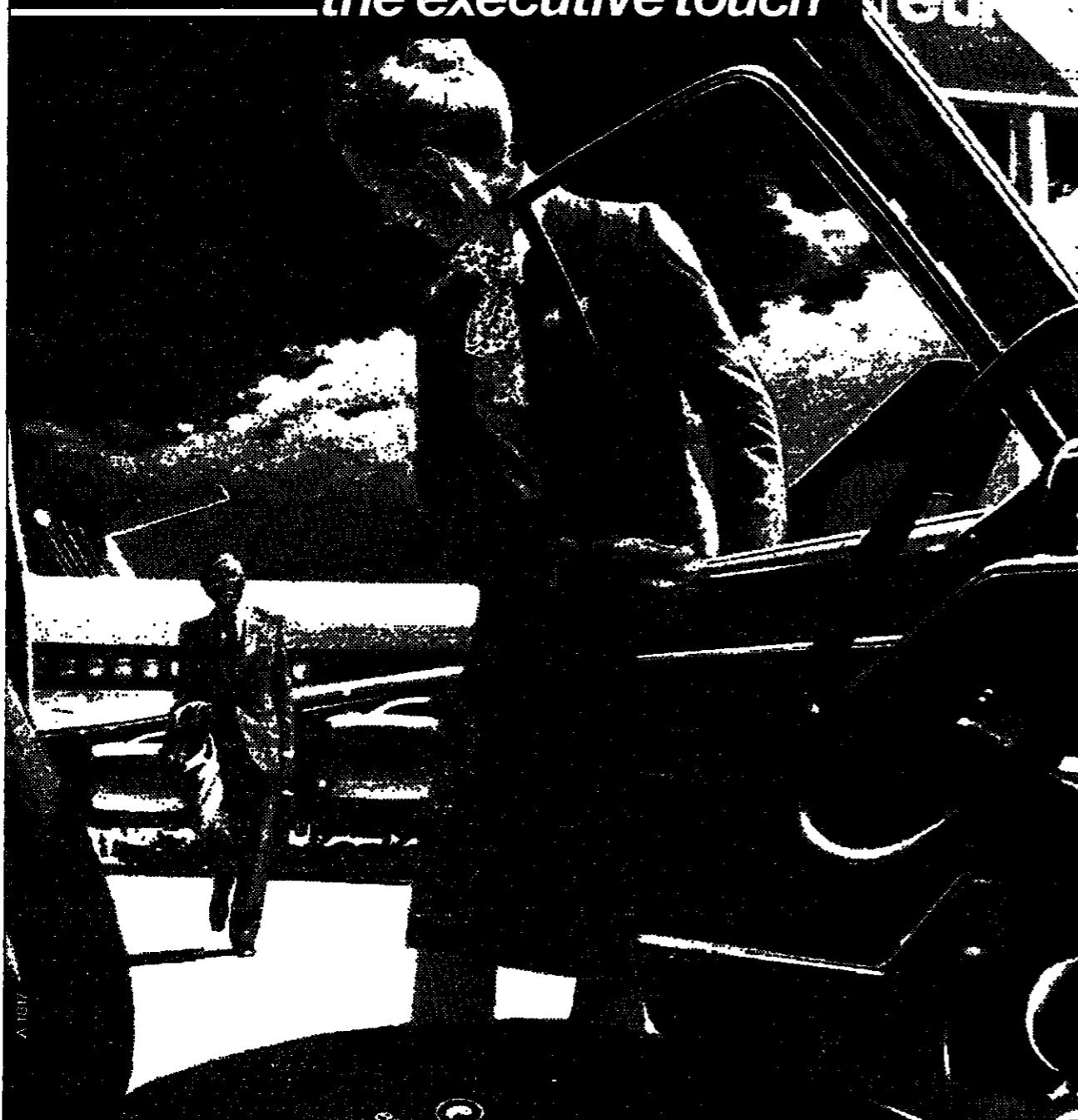
players are allowed that special status symbol, a foreign car, as well.

Not all remain in favor. Boris Spassky, for example, was sharply criticized after losing to Mr. Fischer in 1972 and eventually moved to France.

Victor Korchnoi, another top Soviet player, defected in 1976 and now lives in Switzerland. Soviet antagonism to Mr. Korchnoi was so strong that when he played Mr. Karpov for the world championship in 1978 and 1981 he was identified in the Soviet press only as "the challenger," not by name.

The action Tuesday further expands the court's already weighty

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Mugabe Adamant On South Africans

**His Attacks Are Viewed as Isolating
Zimbabwe, Straining Ties With U.S.**

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — At a time when other black leaders in southern Africa are either acquiescing in peace agreements with South Africa or muting their criticism, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe continues to attack the South African government at every opportunity.

Western diplomats here say his stance has isolated Zimbabwe diplomatically and worsened already strained relations with the Reagan administration.

Mr. Mugabe contends that the administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South

Africa puts the United States firmly in South Africa's camp.

The prime minister has also angered South African officials, who say that he has emerged as a key obstacle in their attempt to return the country to international respectability.

Mr. Mugabe's supporters respond that the prime minister's position, which is based in large part on his uncompromising personal abhorrence of the South African system of racial segregation, is both moral and necessary and has given him special status as black Africa's leading anti-apartheid spokesman.

Mr. Mugabe and U.S. officials clashed most recently over South Africa last month, after a visit to the region by the Reagan administration's top Africa diplomat, Assistant Secretary of State Chester A. Crocker.

Mr. Crocker was again trying to break the deadlock over independence for the South African-ruled territory of South-West Africa, or Namibia, and over the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

Mr. Crocker and the South Africans have contended that these issues are related and that a South African withdrawal from Namibia can only be achieved alongside an agreement to pull out Cuban troops from Angola.

Virtually all black African leaders have publicly denounced this link, but some, such as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, have continued to play a role in mediating a Namibian and Angolan settlement.

Meanwhile, another prominent figure accused of involvement in drug payoffs, Senator Edward Maynard, resigned his Senate seat Tuesday. Mr. Maynard was named by two confessed drug smugglers as having requested \$50,000 from each to avoid legal problems in the Bahamas.

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Zimbabwe's prime minister, Robert Mugabe

Zimbabweans say that Mr. Crocker has snubbed them. But what is worse, soon after Mr. Crocker's departure from Pretoria, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha issued a thinly veiled threat to Zimbabwe and South Africa's other black neighbors.

He said in a speech that those who refused to normalize relations with South Africa "will soon realize they have chosen an impossible path."

"If they continue to give preference to a hostile and conflictual relationship, their peoples are the ones who stand to suffer most in the end," he said.

Coming so quickly after Mr. Crocker's visit, the speech is said to have infuriated Mr. Mugabe. He responded angrily a few days later in a speech given in Arusha, Tanzania, where he was attending a conference of the Socialist International.

Meanwhile, another prominent figure accused of involvement in drug payoffs, Senator Edward Maynard, resigned his Senate seat Tuesday. Mr. Maynard was named by two confessed drug smugglers as having requested \$50,000 from each to avoid legal problems in the Bahamas.

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In Both Koreas, Unity Remains the Goal

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Few Koreans dismiss reunification of their country, divided since 1945, as a hopeless dream. In both North and South, the goal of a single, independent nation is ingrained in official ideology and popular thinking.

On the face of it, the dialogue between the two rival governments began last month with the delivery of flood relief aid from North to South makes that goal a bit less unreachable.

Yet, even as they praise unity as a sacred national duty, North and South are pursuing radically different strategies of economic and political development as if the other did not exist.

Many analysts here say that the best possible result of the talks would be to reduce tension between the opposing sides. The two have 1.2 million troops arrayed against each other and are heavily burdened by military spending. Six percent of the South's gross national product is spent on the military, as much as 24 percent is spent on it in the North.

In the long run, trust would let them cut this spending and put people into productive work. They then would pursue their opposing

development strategies in peace, the thinking goes.

Progress between the two parties is a real concern for Koreans. The demilitarized zone separating the two nations is an impenetrable barrier. Millions of people in North and South have relatives on the other side from whom they have not heard in 30 years or more.

Leaders on both sides continue to assure their own people that one

NEWS ANALYSIS

Korea is the goal. Indeed, praising it appears to be an important part of establishing credentials as a political figure.

President Kim Il Sung of North Korea rarely speaks without stating, as he did in a message to Soviet leaders on Korean independence day, the need for an "independent, peaceful reunification of the country."

In its capital, Pyongyang, North Korea maintains a Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland whose ostensible goal is to foster a merger with the South.

The South Korean government, in turn, has the National Reunification Board with headquarters in Seoul and a staff of more than 300 persons. Its chief, Sohn Jae Shik, has cabinet rank.

South Korea's leader, President Chun Doo Hwan, in a message to the National Assembly last week, pledged efforts to "change the present Seoul-Pyongyang confrontation into the South-North Korean cooperation to pave the way for national reunification."

But hatred between the two sides remains intense and officially encouraged. North Korean news organizations habitually refer to Mr. Chun as a "funny-traitor," "butcher" and "man inferior to a dog."

Kim Il Sung can be the subject of derisive laughter in Seoul. A South Korean official took delight recently in pointing out that Mr. Kim's son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il, was shown wearing high-heeled boots in a North Korean magazine.

The North's offer of flood aid last month touched off a debate within the South Korean government. Western diplomats say the decision to accept the aid, which might imply that the South was unable to care for its own people, was based on new self-confidence the South has achieved.

It comes at a time when Mr. Chun is slowly loosening, by South Korean standards, controls on the opposition and plans elections early next year. He has restored the

political rights of all but 99 dissidents who were banned after he came to power in 1980.

The campaign for democratic rights by foes of the regime is in full. Opponents of Mr. Chun complain that their best people remain under political ban, that the election law will favor the government party and that Mr. Chun's reforms are largely a sham.

There is a feeling both in the government and in the opposition that the return of the exiled dissident leader, Kim Dae Jung, who has said he will come home by year's end, could provide a new impetus for the campaign against Mr. Chun.

Auxiliary to foster an image of statesmanship, Mr. Chun apparently felt nothing would be gained by turning down the North's offer, although the South remains deeply suspicious that it may mask some violent intent.

Western analysts, however, say that whatever the North is seeking, the international situation holds promise for progress.

China, one of the North's prime patrons, is slowly building unofficial links with the South. There are also signs of improving ties between the North and Japan, which has close ties with South Korea.

U.K. Displeased by Interview From Consulate

The Associated Press

LONDON — A South African who took refuge in Britain's consulate in Durban breached assurances given to British officials by being interviewed on British television, the Foreign Office said Wednesday in response to South Africa's protest about the interview.

The interview with one of three refugees was filmed over the weekend by Independent Television News, Britain's commercial network, whose correspondent was on a roof opposite the Durban consulate speaking to the dissident on the consulate roof.

South Africa protested Tuesday to Britain that the interview was evidence that the British diplomatic

building was being used for hostile propaganda.

A minister in South Africa's embassy in London, I.H. Evans, on Wednesday called on the Foreign Office to hear Britain's response and was told that British officials had not permitted the interview or been aware of it, according to a Foreign Office spokeswoman.

She said it was "a clear breach of assurances" given by the fugitives and added that they had been told that Britain takes "a very serious view of this matter, and we are awaiting your response."

Independent Television News defended the interview, saying Wednesday that it was "a perfect

good example of enterprising journalism."

Meanwhile, an opposition Member of Parliament, Donald Anderson, said he was unsure whether he would be permitted to visit the three fugitives in the consulate.

Mr. Anderson, a foreign affairs spokesman in Parliament for the Labor Party, said he planned a four-day mission to South Africa and wanted to meet the three people in the consulate as well as the three who left its sanctuary last week and were arrested by the South Africans.

"That's assuming I'm let into the country," Mr. Anderson said. He said he had informed the South African Embassy in London of his

plans. The Foreign Office said it was aware of Mr. Anderson's plans.

Mr. Anderson said he hoped to be briefed Sunday by relatives and lawyers of the six.

South Africa is urging Britain not to permit what the South African foreign minister, R. F. Botha, called a "blatantly political" visit to the consulate, though Mr. Anderson had the right to enter South Africa without a visa.

The Labor Party has criticized the Conservative government's handling of the Durban consulate affair, saying government officials should have met with representatives of the six fugitives and interceded with the South African authorities to help them.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Antidote Developed for Spider Bite

NASHVILLE, Tennessee (NYT) — An antidote for the poisonous venom of the brown recluse spider has been developed at Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville.

Several thousand people are bitten by the brown recluse spider in the United States each year. Although its bite is rarely fatal, it causes gaping and long-lasting flesh wounds. Its greatest danger is to infants and the elderly, who are more vulnerable to its poison.

Loxosceles reclusa, about a quarter of an inch long, is a brown spider with a violin-shaped marking on its back and usually lives in wood piles, attics and other secluded places. Its fangs inject venom that virtually destroys flesh that comes in contact with it, often causing permanent disfigurement. Bite victims have been known to develop holes in their flesh ranging from a quarter-inch to more than 6 inches (2.5 centimeters) across.

Brain Damage in Rats Is Reversed

NEW YORK (AP) — Researchers have found a method of treating rats whose brains had damage similar to that of human victims of Huntington's disease, a debilitating, deadly illness.

The researchers at the University of Lund in Sweden say they reversed some of the effects of the damage by injecting brain tissue from fetal rats into the affected areas. The researchers, reporting their findings in Nature, a British weekly journal, said it was unclear exactly how the transplants eased the symptoms.

Symptoms of the disease, which killed the folksinger Woody Guthrie, usually show up between ages 35 and 45 and progress slowly. The disease can lead to uncontrolled movement in all parts of the body, loss of speech and ability to swallow, impairment of short-term memory, judgment and ability to organize and hallucinations and severe depression.

Heart Tests More Frequent in U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Americans with high blood pressure, or hypertension, undergo two to 40 times as many high-technology and laboratory tests as their British counterparts, but it is uncertain which group is getting better health care, researchers say.

The most frequently done test, according to a study released by the Journal of the American Medical Association, was the electrocardiogram, a measure of heart function. It was used 40 times more often in the United States than in England. Glucose tolerance tests were used about equally, while other tests were used about two to nearly eight times as often by Americans.

Dr. Arnold Epstein, a member of the Institute for Health Research at Harvard School of Public Health, was the author of the report. The study, in which three doctors in London also participated, said further research is needed to determine whether less frequent testing harms patients or represents more cost-effective health care. The study noted both populations have similar life expectancies.

Data Given on Continent Separation

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (NYT) — The strongest evidence to date for continuous separation of Europe and North America has been reported, based on simultaneous observations in Sweden and the United States of radio emissions from quasars in remote parts of the universe.

The findings were reported by Dr. Irwin I. Shapiro, director of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

There is ample geologic evidence that the Atlantic Ocean has long been getting wider at an average rate recently estimated at 0.67 inches (2.6 centimeters) a year. Dr. Shapiro described information received from radio telescopes at Fort Davis, Texas, and Onsala, Sweden, which had conducted 47 joint observing sessions, each with about 150 observations. Analysis of the results showed an annual separation rate of 0.83 inches with an error margin of 0.24 inches.

Heavy Snoring Tied to Heart Disease

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Habitual snorers are more likely to contract heart disease and hypertension than those who sleep silently, according to a study by two doctors.

Snoring can also cause sleepiness in the day and affect sexual performance, according to the report by Nicholas Saunders, professor of medicine at Newcastle University, and Les Olson of Westmead Hospital in Sydney. The doctors found that about 20 percent of Australians snored, and about 50 percent of middle-aged and elderly people snored.

They said there was no evidence that occasional snorers were at risk. Heavy snorers were more prone to car and industrial accidents, however, and drinking alcohol made snoring worse, they found.

Sunglasses Urged for Cataract Victims

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There will be an upsurge in retinal disease unless cataract victims protect their eyes from damaging ultraviolet light, an ophthalmologist says.

Dr. Sidney Lerman, a professor of ophthalmology at Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta, said cataract victims who have had their natural lenses removed should wear special sunglasses to block ultraviolet light, even if they have had permanent plastic lenses implanted. Most popular commercial sunglasses do not block transmission of ultraviolet light, he said, so cataract patients should wear only medically approved brands.

"As intraocular lenses are inserted into patients who are much younger and are going to live longer, we will probably see an explosion of retinal degenerative disease during the next decade" unless implant wearers and those whose lenses have been removed wear proper sunglasses, Dr. Lerman said.

Nuclear Test Checks Called Reliable

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (UPI) — Verification of underground nuclear tests has reached the stage where a nuclear test ban could be negotiated without either superpower worrying about the other side cheating, a well-known seismologist says.

Speaking at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lynn R. Sykes, a Columbia University seismologist, said, "Underground nuclear tests can be verified with high reliability down to explosions of extremely small size." The Soviet Union and the United States have been hindered in negotiating a nuclear test ban by the problem of distinguishing underground explosions from earthquakes.

Mr. Sykes said most large disturbances can almost immediately be discounted by their location, which is easily obtained by comparing the times at which the shock waves reach seismographs around the world. Of those disturbances that occur near where a test might take place, Mr. Sykes said, all but a very few can be eliminated because they are too deep.

Caffeine Is Seen as Possible Insecticide

By Warren E. Leary
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Caffeine and related compounds are natural insecticides that help coffee, tea and cocoa plants ward off damaging pests, and someday could be used to safely protect food crops, a Harvard scientist says.

In a report in the journal Science, Dr. James A. Nathanson, a neurologist at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, said the natural junction of caffeine in plants has been a mystery, even though it has been used for centuries as a stimulant by millions of people.

"Despite all of the research that has been done on caffeine in mammals, no one to my knowledge has ever determined why it is present in plants," he said. "Over time, plants have developed certain defenses to protect themselves against insects, and we suspected that caffeine might have been present for that purpose as a natural insecticide."

Tests with powdered tea and coffee, as well as with pure caffeine and related compounds, found that they disturbed the behavior and growth of numerous insects and their larvae, Dr. Nathanson's report said.

The mosquito larvae, for instance, became so uncoordinated with exposure to these compounds that they could not swim to the water's surface for air and drowned.

In concentrated doses, the test substances killed the

Device to Help Voiceless Will Be Tested

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — A device that would enable the voiceless to speak is to be implanted soon in a woman who has lost her voice because of cancer. The device, which is to be implanted in the mouth like a dental plate, was designed by a University of Pittsburgh premedical student.

Researchers Make Progress in Delaying the Declines of Age

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

FROM King David, who is said to have wooed young virgins in the hope of absorbing their vitality, to modern-day enthusiasts for fetal-lamb-cell injections and vitamin E megadoses, people have been trying to stave off aging.

Now medical researchers say that medical advances and new insight into aging in recent years point to real progress against mankind's most threatening enemy.

Some of the biological hallmarks of age can be delayed, the researchers say, resulting in increased vitality in later years. It is a vigor that will be needed in light of longevity trends.

The studies demonstrate that the average life expectancy has been significantly extended, and there is every reason to suppose that it will continue to be as premature deaths from chronic ailments such as heart disease, stroke and some cancers are prevented. Experts predict that a century from now the average American woman will live to be 90, the average man something less.

Moreover, it seems possible that the maximum life span will be extended, too, from the present limit of about 115 years to as many as 140 years. That is conceivable, in the view of these researchers, if people are willing to forgo the excesses of modern affluence and instead adhere to dietary limitations and other changes in living habits.

In their search to find ways to delay the loss of vigor and health that now often accompanies aging, researchers have discovered that some of the biological and mental declines characteristic of old age are actually disease processes, not inevitable consequences of living long, and that some of these diseases are preventable or treatable.

"We used to think that all biological functions declined with age," said Dr. Edward L. Schneider, deputy director of the National Institute on Aging. "Now we know that certain important physiological processes stay the same, such as the output of the heart under stress and intelligence."

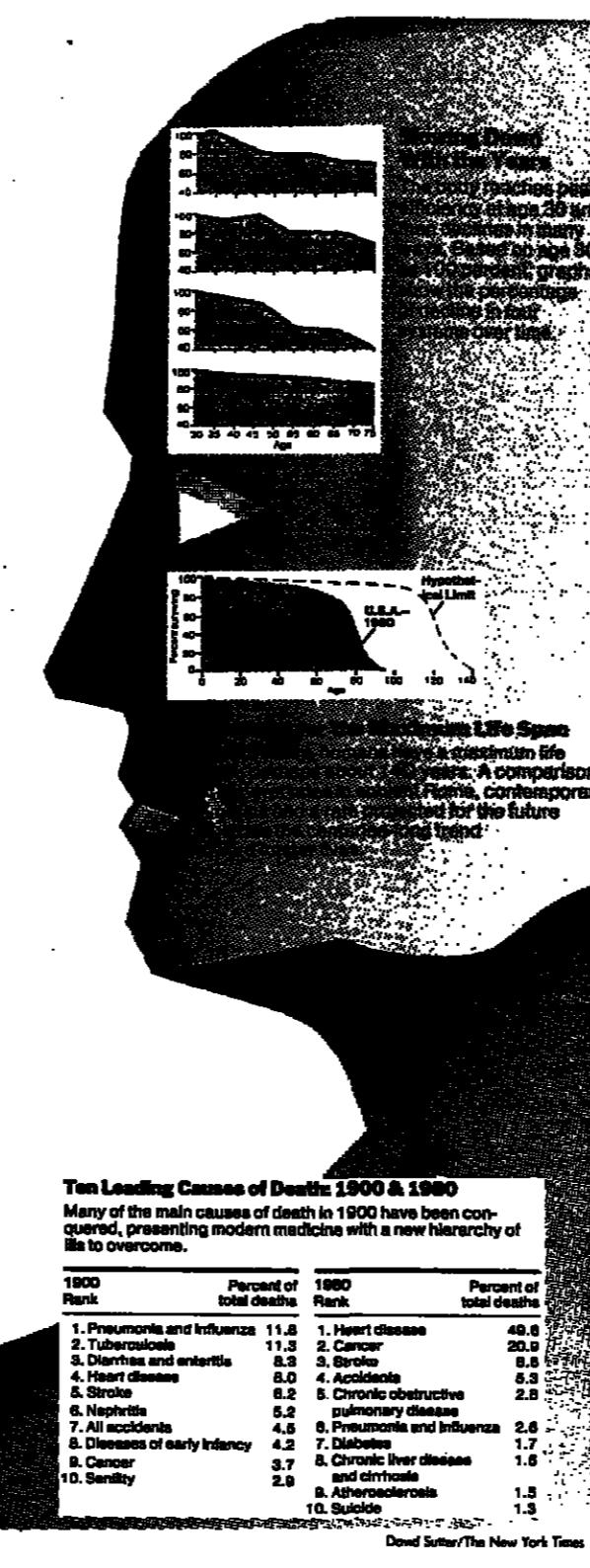
He added, "We also know that problems like arthritis, osteoporosis and some dementia are really diseases that we may be able to eliminate" through various known and yet-to-be-discovered methods of prevention and treatment. For example, osteoporosis — the weakening of bones with age that is a leading killer and crippler of the elderly — is now believed to be preventable by increasing calcium in the diet, encouraging lifelong physical activity and perhaps treating women with estrogens after menopause.

IN another example cited by Dr. Schneider, research in the past five years has begun to unravel the biochemical mysteries of Alzheimer's disease, offering the prospect that this severely debilitating illness may eventually yield to a drug treatment preventive.

The goal of current research on aging is not the discovery of some elixir of youth that would eliminate mortality. Rather, it is to increase the proportion of people who live long, healthy and productive lives and ultimately succumb not to disease but to the unstoppable biological decline of old age.

According to a report by the late Dr. Robert R. Kohn, a pathologist at Case Western Reserve University, at least 30 percent of the deaths of people older than 85 years are not caused by disease, but by an inability to withstand bodily insults that would be minor traumas in a younger person. Dr. Kohn suggested that "senescence" be viewed as an acceptable cause of death. Some elderly people are vigorous until shortly before their death; they tend to die quickly, perhaps after a brief illness with what is not usually considered a fatal disease.

Crucial among the declines of senescence is a loss of immune defenses, especially those needed to fight off infections. That is why pneumonia is such a common cause



of death among the elderly but not among younger people. Contrary to general impressions, however, cancer — which in part reflects a failure of the immune system — does not become increasingly common in very old people. The peak in cancer incidence and mortality occurs between the ages of 45 and 65.

The importance of a "youthful" immune system is apparent in the study of 17 healthy people ranging in age from 100 to 103 years that was conducted by Dr. John S. was conducted by Dr. John S. maintain a "normal" body weight,

Thompson and his colleagues at the University of Kentucky. They found that the centenarians' immune systems functioned on a level comparable with those of considerably younger though still elderly people. The researchers point out that about 10 or 12 out of every 100,000 Americans will live to be 100, "of which at least a third will be physically active, mentally alert, and free of any major active disease."

The dramatic increase in life expectancy of middle-aged and elderly Americans that has occurred since the mid-1960s is testimony to recent progress in warding off what were once thought to be inevitable ravages of age. A decline in deaths from heart disease and stroke has been primarily responsible for the fact that people over 65 today represent the fastest growing segment of the population. Among the factors believed responsible for this turnaround in cardiovascular deaths are the decline in cigarette smoking, detection and treatment of high blood pressure and, to an unknown extent, changes in diet and exercise patterns.

ALTHOUGH many scientists are now hopeful that various debilitating diseases of old age can eventually be conquered, they also warn that, in the absence of such progress, a higher proportion of society will be spending long years with chronic ailments.

However, studies recently summarized by Dr. Takashi Makinodan of the National Institute on Aging suggest that it may be possible to "manipulate" the immune system to head off the declines accompanying aging.

Dr. Makinodan cited two approaches: selectively changing the immune system by altering diet and lowering body temperature or by treatment with drugs or surgery, and the more futuristic possibility of replenishing or rejuvenating the immune system by injecting immune cells from young donors or from the individual's own cells that were put in storage during youth.

Dr. Roy L. Walford, a pathologist at the School of Medicine of the University of California at Los Angeles and the author of "Maximum Life Span" (W. W. Norton, and Avon), has been a leading proponent of dietary manipulation and is now experimenting on himself in hope of proving his point.

He cites studies in the past 50 years, including several of his own, which repeatedly showed that "undernutrition without malnutrition" can actually increase the life span, not just the average length of life.

Extrapolating from studies in mice, rats and fish, among other animals, he believes that by gradually reducing caloric intake to about 40 percent less than that needed to

people could live to a maximum of 140 years. At the same time, he believes, the declines in body functions that accompany age would be retarded.

Although in initial studies of dietary restrictions the cutback in calories (but not in essential nutrients) was started in infancy, recent research has shown that even when begun in middle age, a gradual reduction in calories consumed and, consequently, in body weight, can prolong healthy life. In the animal studies, this manipulation has delayed age-related declines in immunity, held cancer, kidney disease and auto-immune diseases at bay and led to prolonged vigor.

In an interview, the scientist cited human evidence that lends support to the animal findings. In virtually every society in which a large proportion of people live to be old, the people are small and their fat and caloric consumption is low. Okinawans, for example, have the lowest intake of calories, sugar and salt and the smallest physique among the peoples of Japan; they also have the highest rate of centenarians and the greatest prevalence of healthy old people.

Dr. M. John Murray, a cardiologist at the University of Minnesota, reported that the 11 centenarians among the Hispanics he studied in Pakistan were small — about 3 feet 3 inches (1.6 meters) tall and weighing 100 pounds (45 kilograms), on average — and ate less than 1,500 calories a day. He found few of the

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL for its International Secretariat, London

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DELEGATION UNE MULTINATIONALE A TAIL

NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Sears	2610	219	204	+10	219	224	216	216	+10
IBM	1780	128	125	+10	128	130	125	125	+10
EDS	1450	46	45	+10	46	47	45	45	+10
AACI	1300	128	125	+10	128	130	125	125	+10
Allstate	1270	21	20	+10	21	22	20	20	+10
Artgas	1260	21	20	+10	21	22	20	20	+10
AT&T	1227	128	125	+10	128	130	125	125	+10
AT&T n	1146	118	115	+10	118	120	115	115	+10
CDW	1050	118	115	+10	118	120	115	115	+10
Merrill	1012	38	35	+10	38	39	35	35	+10
Globe	940	258	250	+10	258	260	250	250	+10
AbtLab	914	54	52	+10	54	56	52	52	+10
StarTech	914	54	52	+10	54	56	52	52	+10

Dow Jones Averages										
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1774.35	1719.97	1750.24	1774.35	+1.15	1719.97	1750.24	1750.24	1774.35	+1.15
Trans	598.57	513.03	502.54	516.05	+2.15	513.03	516.05	516.05	516.05	+2.15
Utilities	138.21	135.21	132.21	133.21	+0.10	135.21	136.21	132.21	133.21	+0.10
Corpor	44.23	42.23	41.23	43.03	+0.80	42.23	43.03	41.23	43.03	+0.80

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open
Composite	92.57	92.45	92.57	+0.15	92.45	92.57	92.57	+0.15	92.45
Industrials	108.82	107.49	108.82	+0.15	107.49	108.82	108.82	+0.15	107.49
Transport	79.29	77.99	78.00	+0.01	77.99	79.29	77.99	-0.01	77.99
Utilities	90.58	89.72	90.58	+0.05	89.72	90.58	90.58	+0.05	89.72

Wednesday's NYSE Closing									
Advances	Declines	Total	Up	Down	New Highs	New Lows	Net Change	Volume up	Volume down
250	279	529	242	277	7	7	176	2,351,110	1,358,180

AMEX Diaries									
Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low
Advised	250	279	250	279	250	279	250	279	250
Decided	250	279	250	279	250	279	250	279	250
Total Issues	242	277	242	277	242	277	242	277	242
New Highs	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
New Lows	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Volumes up	1,358,110	1,358,180	1,358,110	1,358,180	1,358,110	1,358,180	1,358,110	1,358,180	1,358,110
Volumes down	1,358,180	1,358,110	1,358,180	1,358,110	1,358,180	1,358,110	1,358,180	1,358,110	1,358,180

NASDAQ Index									
Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low
Composite	244.39	244.37	244.37	244.39	244.39	244.37	244.37	244.39	244.37
Industrials	244.12	244.10	244.10	244.12	244.12	244.10	244.10	244.12	244.10
Transport	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00
Utilities	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00
Banks	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00

AMEX Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WorlB	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00
BergBr	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00
Verbin	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00
Galaxy	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00
Echtra	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00
KeyPha	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00
Action	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00
Genex	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00
GenexPd	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00
Ultimo	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00
Astron	250	250	250	+0.00	250	250	250	250	+0.00

At 3 P.M.: N.Y. Trade Moderate

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower late Wednesday afternoon in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 13 points at mid-session, was down 4.74 to 1,170.38 an hour before the close. It fell 2.76 to 1,175.13 the day, the lowest closing level since it finished at 1,166.08 on Aug. 2.

Some analysts said the Dow was testing the 1,170 level. If it holds, they contend, the market

another dropped to 9½ percent. They traded at 10 percent late Tuesday.

Analysts said the rates probably would be volatile during the day as banks settle with each other for the past week. These rates, which set the pace for other interest charges, have declined the past month, leading some experts to speculate the Federal Reserve has eased credit. Others are not certain.

"The selling of the past several weeks has been precipitated by lower earnings projections on an almost daily basis," said Keith Hertell of Dresdner Burnham Lambert.

AMEX Most Actives	
AMEX prices	P.13
AMEX Market Report	P.18
NYSE prices	P. 8
NYSE Market Report	P. 9
Cannabis stocks	P.10
Cannabis rates	P.10
Cannabis summary	P. 8
Currencies	P. 9
Debtors	P.23
Dividends	P.13
Other markets	P.14

Statistics Index

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NYSE prices	P. 8
NYSE Market Report	P. 9
Cannabis stocks	P.10
Cannabis rates	P.10
Cannabis summary	P. 8
Currencies	P. 9
Debtors	P.23
Dividends	P.13
Other markets	P.14

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

Cosmetics Industry Seems To Be Regaining Luster

By PHILLIP H. WIGGINS
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The cosmetics industry, after several lackluster years, appears to be on the rebound. But analysts are debating when — or if — this once-spoiled group will again become truly attractive to investors.

While acknowledging the growing consumer demand for toiletries and cosmetics, and praising the prospects of individual issues, many analysts continue to cite the problems that have plagued the industry as a whole over the past half decade. These problems include excessive advertising and other product start-up outlays, along with some overdiversification. Nonetheless, the consensus on the outlook for cosmetics equities appears quite bright.

"You might be able to make money in Avon, for instance, if you hold it until next year when the stock could be selling for as high as \$32 a share versus about \$24 today," said Harold Mackinney, chairman of the investment policy committee at Fleet Financial Group in Providence, Rhode Island.

Technicians say that a look at movements of the Standard & Poor's Cosmetic Index over the last 24 years supports their view that gains are in store for cosmetics issues. The index is made up of Alberto-Culver, Avon, Cheseborough-Pond's, Gillette and Novart.

In 1961 the index doubled in price. From 1965 through 1972 it registered a threefold increase, and from the third quarter of 1974 into mid-1975 it doubled again after suffering an extreme drop throughout the 1973-74 bear market.

In contrast, from late 1978 until recently, cosmetics stocks have been in a well-defined downward trend. Last July, however, prices began to move higher.

Robert E. Walsh, senior vice president and technical analyst at Rotan-Mosle in Houston, said that those signs, along with an improvement in the technical patterns of various individual issues, indicate that cosmetics stocks are positioned for above-average price performance over the next 6 to 12 months.

"While not included in the S&P Cosmetic Index, our favorite cosmetic stock is International Flavors & Fragrances," Mr. Walsh said. "The stock has corrected about 50 percent of its strong mid-1982-to-late-1983 advance, and a solid price base has been built over the last six months."

He continued, "I think we will see visible evidence of the dollar coming down as we get into the new year, and stocks such as International Flavors & Fragrances, Avon and Alberto-Culver, because of their large foreign exposure, should be major beneficiaries of that dollar weakening."

Mr. Mackinney of Fleet Financial said that of the four cosmetics companies in his concern's portfolio — Avon, Gillette, Revlon and Cheseborough-Pond's — only Cheseborough-Pond's is currently considered a "buy" opportunity.

"Essentially, Cheseborough-Pond's has a better earnings growth record than the others, and that growth should continue at better than 10 percent a year," Mr. Mackinney said. "The company is predictable and has benefited from diversification and a strong acquisition policy. There also have been recent hints that new products are on the way."

Avon, the industry leader, predicted this week that its third-quarter net income would be up about 10 percent from the \$24.9 million, or 33 cents a share, earned in the third quarter of last year.

That estimate did not include an expected gain of \$40 million to \$50 million from the sale of Tiffany & Co., the New York

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Currency Rates

Last interbank rates on Oct. 10, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M.
EDT.

Currency		Per		Currency		Per	
U.S. \$	Euro	D.M.	F.F.	U.K.	DM.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.695	4.274	112.71	56.71	8.184	5.579	137.10 +14.02
Brussels	3.695	4.274	20.925	5.995	3.646	17.925	24.59 +23.26
Frankfurt	3.18	2.793	—	22.62	1.621	8.125	121.48 +1.25
London	3.695	4.274	112.71	56.71	8.184	5.579	137.10 +14.02
Milan	31.15	22.410	—	24.625	1.621	8.125	121.48 +1.25
Paris	3.695	4.274	112.71	56.71	8.184	5.579	137.10 +14.02
Paris (c)	31.15	22.410	—	24.625	1.621	8.125	121.48 +1.25
Paris (d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (f)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.695	4.274	112.71	56.71	8.184	5.579	137.10 +14.02
U.S.D.	3.695	4.274	112.71	56.71	8.184	5.579	137.10 +14.02
1 ECU	0.7294	0.5994	2.2999	0.8624	1.2844	2.9225	1.8469 179.05
1 GDR	0.90704	0.82874	1.80681	0.90227	1.09937	1.4271	1.6194 2.234

Levels: 1.2222, 1.2222 c. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Oct. 10

U.S. Dollar	D-Mark	French Franc	Swiss Franc	French Franc	ECU	SDR
10% - 10%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 11%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 12%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 13%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 14%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 15%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 16%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 17%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 18%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 19%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 20%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 21%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 22%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 23%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 24%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 25%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 26%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 27%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 28%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 29%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 30%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 31%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 32%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 33%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 34%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 35%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 36%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 37%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 38%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 39%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 40%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 41%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 42%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 43%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 44%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 45%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 46%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 47%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% - 9%
10% - 48%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	9% -

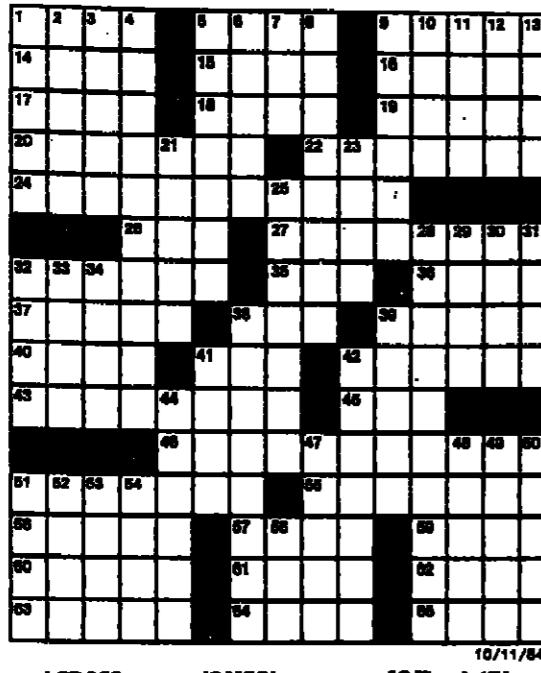
**Wednesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Vol at 4 P.M. 5,300,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol 5,210,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

U.S. Futures								Oct. 1
Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev. Day	Open Int.
High	Low							
Grains								
WHEAT (CBT)								
5,000 bu minimum	minimum-dollars per bushel							
4.18	3.57	Dec	3.88	3.51	3.61	.15		+ .01
4.94	3.44	Mar	3.53	3.40	3.57	.19		+ .01
4.85	3.93	May	3.55	3.57	3.55	.01		+ .01
2.98	1.95	Jul	2.42	2.41	2.41	.01		+ .01
3.76	3.41	Sep	3.77	3.71	3.71	.01		+ .01
3.57	3.54	Dec						
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	2,978					
Prev. Day Open Int.	41,833	up 348						
CORN (CBT)								
5,000 bu minimum	minimum-dollars per bushel							
1.13	1.24	Dec	1.78	1.80	1.78	.00		+ .01
2.25	2.22	Mar	2.24	2.04	2.04	.00		+ .01
1.30	2.89	May	2.86	2.90	2.86	.00		+ .01
1.21	2.81	Jul	2.91	2.92	2.90	.00		+ .01
1.21	2.81	Sep	2.83	2.85	2.83	.00		+ .01
2.95	2.71	Dec	2.79	2.81	2.79	.00		+ .01
3.10	2.82	Mar						
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	19,470					
Prev. Day Open Int.	149,279	up 504						
SOYBEANS (CBT)								
5,000 bu minimum	minimum-dollars per bushel							
7.77	5.67	Nov	6.02	4.69	4.61	.00		+ .01
7.79	5.89	Jan	6.12	4.19	4.11	.00		+ .01
7.90	5.92	Mar	6.26	4.22	4.24	.00		+ .01
7.97	6.81	May	6.28	4.66	4.37	.00		+ .01
7.99	6.67	Jul	6.45	4.79	4.79	.00		+ .01
7.56	6.19	Sep	6.45	4.69	4.45	.00		+ .01
6.67	6.05	Dec	6.38	4.11	4.30	.00		+ .01
6.60	6.02	Mar	6.44	4.41	4.36	.00		+ .01
6.41	6.41	Jun						
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	25,115					
Prev. Day Open Int.	42,807	up 1,850						
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)								
100 tons	dollars per ton							
240.00	140.00	Oct	145.00	140.50	143.00	.10		+ .10
227.00	147.20	Dec	150.70	155.50	150.70	.00		+ .00
209.00	150.00	Jan	154.50	158.50	154.10	.10		+ .10
201.00	153.50	Mar	160.00	164.00	159.70	.00		+ .00
196.50	163.20	May	164.50	168.50	164.00	.00		+ .00
175.00	163.20	Jul	168.00	172.00	168.00	.00		+ .00
177.00	163.50	Sep	170.00	171.00	170.00	.00		+ .00
177.00	163.50	Dec	170.00	171.00	170.00	.00		+ .00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	2,457					
Prev. Day Open Int.	41,379	up 241						
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)								
40,000 lbs	barrels-dollar per 100 lbs.							
32.65	21.90	Oct	22.20	22.25	21.65	.20		+ .20
30.90	22.75	Dec	25.20	25.25	25.05	.00		+ .00
30.50	22.88	Jan	24.50	24.80	24.45	.24		+ .24
30.40	22.95	Mar	24.47	24.60	24.35	.00		+ .00
30.10	22.80	May	24.28	24.45	24.15	.00		+ .00
27.20	22.80	Jul	24.85	25.00	23.95	.00		+ .00
24.70	22.58	Sep	24.95	25.15	24.75	.00		+ .00
24.00	22.90	Dec	23.50	23.50	23.30	.00		+ .00
24.30	22.84	Mar	23.50	23.50	23.30	.00		+ .00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	7,250					
Prev. Day Open Int.	41,800	up 241						
OATS (CBT)								
5,000 bu minimum	dollars per bushel							
1.934	1.81	Dec	1.77	1.78	1.77	.00		+ .00
1.964	1.72	Mar	1.70	1.71	1.76	.05		+ .05
1.91	1.71	May	1.77	1.77	1.76	.00		+ .00
1.98	1.69	Jul	1.74	1.74	1.74	.00		+ .00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	1,411					
Prev. Day Open Int.	4,440	off 122						
Livestock								
CATTLE (CME)								
40,000 lbs.	cents per lb.							
64.75	60.95	Oct	62.87	62.55	62.02	.45		+ .45
65.97	62.05	Dec	63.50	64.90	63.90	.00		+ .00
65.90	62.88	Feb	64.40	65.40	64.48	.00		+ .00
67.85	63.40	Apr	65.45	64.50	64.35	.00		+ .00
67.70	65.00	Jun	64.65	67.10	64.45	.67		+ .67
66.40	64.00	Aug	64.55	65.15	64.40	.05		+ .05
65.10	62.57	Oct	61.70	63.50	63.00	.50		+ .50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	7,250					
Prev. Day Open Int.	4,440	off 14						
FEEDER CATTLE (CME)								
44,000 lbs.	cents per lb.							
67.62	63.45	Oct	65.52	64.45	65.52	.00		+ .00
67.40	63.45	Dec	67.35	68.20	67.32	.00		+ .00
69.90	67.75	Jan	69.50	69.50	69.40	.00		+ .00
70.58	64.75	Mar	69.48	69.57	69.45	.00		+ .00
70.25	67.40	May	69.45	69.57	69.45	.00		+ .00
70.00	67.40	Jul	69.20	69.50	69.20	.00		+ .00
70.00	67.40	Sep	69.00	69.50	69.00	.00		+ .00
67.00	67.40	Dec	67.50	68.00	67.50	.00		+ .00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	7,250					
Prev. Day Open Int.	21,701	up 113						
HOGS (CME)								
30,000 lbs.	cents per lb.							
58.50	43.80	Oct	44.45	44.85	44.40	.00		+ .00
58.40	43.80	Dec	46.75	47.20	46.42	.33		+ .33
58.20	47.57	Feb	45.45	46.20	45.70	.05		+ .05
58.45	47.57	Mar	44.47	44.60	43.45	.00		+ .00
58.45	47.57	May	44.15	44.35	43.75	.00		+ .00
58.27	48.95	Jul	49.20	49.20	48.20	.00		+ .00
57.25	48.95	Sep	50.20	51.75	50.20	.00		+ .00
57.00	48.95	Dec	51.50	51.50	50.75	.00		+ .00
57.00	48.95	Mar	51.50	51.50	50.75	.00		+ .00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	5,813					
Prev. Day Open Int.	21,701	up 113						
PORK BELLY (CME)								
36,000 lbs.	cents per lb.							
81.85	62.95	Feb	65.25	65.50	64.50	.30		+ .30
81.85	62.95	Mar	65.10	64.90	65.10	.00		+ .00
82.00	61.15	May	64.40	65.30	65.00	.67		+ .67
82.07	62.15	Jul	67.00	67.00	66.35	.67		+ .67
82.65	66.28	Sep	64.65	64.45	64.40	.00		+ .00
82.00	62.15	Dec	62.20	62.20	62.20	.00		+ .00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	5,817					
Prev. Day Open Int.	8,847	up 157						
Food								
COFFEE C (NYSCSE)								
25,000 lbs.	cents per lb.							
154.50	114.60	Dec	136.30	136.48	135.80	.10		+ .10
155.50	123.50	Mar	134.90	135.15	134.80	.00		+ .00
152.00	122.00	May	135.00	134.00	131.49	.11		+ .11
149.20	121.00	Jul	132.40	132.90	132.50	.00		+ .00
147.50	121.00	Sep	131.70	131.75	131.70	.00		+ .00
147.00	121.25	Dec	130.75	130.75	130.75	.00		+ .00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	2,492					
Prev. Day Open Int.	11,108	up 93						
SUGAR C (NYSCSE)								
25,000 lbs.	cents per lb.							
130.50	44.41	Jan	5.50	5.75	5.25	.00		+ .00
134.50	44.41	Mar	5.15	5.25	5.00	.00		+ .00
135.50	52.50	May	5.40	5.40	5.25	.00		+ .00
9.95	5.57	Jul	6.77	6.75	6.50	.00		+ .00
9.75	5.57	Sep	7.04	7.12	6.95	.00		+ .00
9.05	6.02	Oct	7.26	7.33	7.01	.28		+ .28
9.50	6.35	Dec	7.70	7.75	7.70	.00		+ .00
9.20	7.55	Mar	8.24	8.25	8.05	.00		+ .00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	11,266					
Prev. Day Open Int.	8,847	up 144						
SUGAR C (NYSCSE)								
25,000 lbs.	cents per lb.							
154.50	114.60	Dec	136.30	136.48	135.80	.10		+ .10
155.50	123.50	Mar	134.90	135.15	134.80	.00		+ .00
152.00	122.00	May	135.00	134.00	131.49	.11		+ .11
149.20	121.00	Jul	132.40	132.90	132.50	.00		+ .00
147.50	121.00	Sep	131.70	131.75	131.70	.00		+ .00
147.00	121.25	Dec	130.75	130.75	130.75	.00		+ .00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	11,266					
Prev. Day Open Int.	8,847	up 144						
COFFEE C (NYSCSE)								
25,000 lbs.	cents per lb.							
154.50	114.60	Dec	136.30	136.48	135.80	.10		+ .10
155.50	123.50	Mar	134.90	135.15	134.80	.00		+ .00
152.00	122.00	May	135.00	134.00	131.49	.11		+ .11
149.20	121.00	Jul	132.40	132.90	132.50	.00		+ .00
147.50	121.00	Sep	131.70	131.75	131.70	.00		+ .00
147.00	121.25	Dec	130.75	130.75	130.75	.00		+ .00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	11,266					
Prev. Day Open Int.	8,847	up 144						
COFFEE C (NYSCSE)								
25,000 lbs.	cents per lb.							
154.50	114.60	Dec	136.30	136.48	135.80	.		

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch
High	Low					
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE)						
15000 bbls-ctns per 100						
186.50	182.00	Nov	176.00	176.30	174.25	+1.25
186.50	182.00	Jan	179.60	179.60	178.50	+1.25
186.50	182.50	Mar	180.45	180.50	177.70	+1.25
186.50	181.00	May	178.70	178.70	177.45	+1.25
181.50	165.00	Jul	178.30	178.50	176.30	+1.25
181.50	165.00	Sep	178.00	178.00	176.00	+1.25
181.50	164.50	Nov	175.00	175.00	175.00	+1.25
180.00	160.00	Jan	175.00	175.00	175.00	+1.25
Est. Sales	1,150	Prev. Sales	526			
Prev. Day Open Int.	10,423	ctn 124				
Metals						
COPPER (COMEX)						
25,000 lbs.-cts per lb.						
62.20	59.50	Oct	55.95	55.95	55.95	+1.25
62.20	59.50	Nov	54.50	54.50	54.50	+1.25
62.20	59.50	Dec	54.00	57.20	56.45	+1.25
62.20	59.50	Jan	57.15	57.55	57.15	+1.25
62.20	59.50	Feb	58.00	58.50	58.75	+1.25
62.20	59.50	Mar	59.00	59.50	58.75	+1.25
62.20	59.50	May	59.00	59.50	58.75	+1.25
62.20	59.50	Jul	60.30	61.00	59.95	+1.25
62.20	61.15	Sep	61.40	62.90	61.10	+1.25
62.20	62.30	Dec	62.90	62.90	62.20	+1.25
62.20	63.00	Jan	64.45	64.45	64.45	+1.25
62.20	64.70	Mar	65.40	65.40	65.40	+1.25
74.00	66.00	May	66.70	66.70	66.70	+1.25
74.40	67.50	Jul	67.80	67.85	67.00	+1.25
Est. Sales	5,500	Prev. Sales	4,266			
Prev. Day Open Int.	83,150	up 652				
SILVER (COMEX)						
5,000 troy oz.-cts per troy oz.						
813.5	795.5	Oct	712.0	715.5	710.5	+1.25
773.5	711.5	Nov	720.0	720.0	720.0	+1.25
755.00	715.00	Dec	720.0	720.0	720.0	+1.25
1575.0	719.0	Jan	718.0	720.0	720.0	+1.25
1428.5	720.0	Mar	744.0	744.0	733.5	+1.25
1511.0	740.0	May	761.0	761.0	754.5	+1.25
1461.0	760.0	Jul	771.0	778.0	761.5	+1.25
1193.0	780.0	Sep	781.0	791.0	780.0	+1.25
1220.0	800.0	Dec	807.0	815.0	807.0	+1.25
1215.0	817.5	Jan	820.0	820.0	820.0	+1.25
1193.0	820.0	Mar	828.0	828.0	828.0	+1.25
1461.0	855.0	May	855.5	855.5	855.5	+1.25
1461.0	870.0	Jul	878.0	875.5	873.5	+1.25
Est. Sales	21,000	Prev. Sales	27,079			
Prev. Day Open Int.	44,470	up 1,502				
PLATINUM (NYME)						
50 troy oz.-cts dollars per troy oz.						
337.50	315.50	Oct	315.00	315.00	315.00	+1.25
337.50	315.50	Dec	315.00	315.00	315.00	+1.25
347.50	322.50	Jan	322.50	325.00	319.50	+1.25
447.50	321.00	Mar	323.00	323.00	322.00	+1.25
449.50	321.00	May	341.50	341.50	340.00	+1.25
392.50	321.50	Jul	349.00	349.00	349.00	+1.25
371.50	370.00	Sep	359.00	359.00	359.00	+1.25
Est. Sales	559	Prev. Sales	1,920			
Prev. Day Open Int.	13,075	up 163				
PALLADIUM (NYME)						
100 troy oz.-cts dollars per oz						
135.00	133.00	Oct	135.00	135.00	135.00	+1.25
172.50	132.00	Dec	132.50	132.50	132.50	+1.25
159.50	127.00	Jan	132.00	132.00	131.25	+1.25
149.00	127.50	Mar	132.00	132.00	131.50	+1.25
134.50	122.50	May	132.00	132.00	132.00	+1.25
Est. Sales	503	Prev. Sales	777			
Prev. Day Open Int.	4,267	up 142				
GOLD (COMEX)						
100 troy oz.-cts dollars per oz						
577.00	535.50	Oct	538.00	539.20	537.80	+1.25
534.00	538.00	Nov	530.50	540.50	540.50	+1.25
486.00	540.50	Dec	542.00	544.00	542.00	+1.25
522.00	547.00	Jan	542.00	542.00	542.00	+1.25
517.00	548.00	Mar	542.00	542.00	542.00	+1.25
517.00	548.00	May	541.00	542.00	542.00	+1.25
485.00	522.00	Jul	544.00	546.00	546.00	+1.25
471.00	577.00	Sep	575.00	576.00	576.00	+1.25
469.50	581.00	Dec	581.20	581.50	581.20	+1.25
468.50	580.00	Jan	589.00	590.00	589.00	+1.25
468.50	580.00	Feb	589.00	590.00	590.00	+1.25
435.70	597.00	Apr	599.00	599.00	598.70	+1.25
435.70	605.00	Jun	487.00	487.00	487.00	+1.25
435.70	610.00	Aug	491.50	491.50	491.50	+1.25
Est. Sales	2,000	Prev. Sales	5,476			
Prev. Day Open Int.	15,122	up 1,477				
Financial						
US T. BILLS (1MM)						
\$1 million-plus of 100 pct.						
91.11	87.72	Dec	90.01	90.01	89.97	+1.25
91.95	87.39	Mar	87.70	87.70	87.70	+1.25
89.75	87.39	May	89.35	89.35	89.35	+1.25
88.45	87.39	Jul	89.50	89.50	89.50	+1.25
88.45	87.72	Dec	88.53	88.53	88.53	+1.25
88.45	87.72	Jan	88.57	88.57	88.57	+1.25
88.45	87.72	Mar	88.57	88.57	88.57	+1.25
88.45	87.72	May	88.57	88.57	88.57	+1.25
88.45	87.72	Jul	88.57	88.57	88.57	+1.25
88.45	87.72	Sep	88.57	88.57	88.57	+1.25
Est. Sales	7,919	Prev. Sales	6,439			
Prev. Day Open Int.	39,000	up 573				
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT)						
\$100,000 prints & 2/32nds of 100 pct.						
78-14	64-5	Dec	77-21	77-22	77-1	+1.25
77-19	78-25	Mar	77-7	78-1	78-21	+1.25
77-7	78-25	Jun	76-9	76-14	75-9	+1.25
76-13	78-18	Sep	76-10	76-10	76-13	+1.25
76-13	78-22	Dec	76-10	76-10	76-13	+1.25
76-13	78-22	Jan	76-10	76-10	76-13	+1.25
76-13	78-22	Mar	76-10	76-10	76-13	+1.25
76-13	78-22	May	76-10	76-10	76-13	+1.25
76-13	78-22	Jul	76-10	76-10	76-13	+1.25
76-13	78-22	Sep	76-10	76-10	76-13	+1.25
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales	4,278				
Prev. Day Open Int.	31,846	up 267				
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT)						
(\$100,000 prints & 2/32nds of 100 pct.)						
77-19	58-4	Dec	68-4	68-4	67-11	+1.25
77-15	58-27	Mar	67-14	67-20	66-31	+1.25
77-15	58-27	Jun	67	67-3	66-15	+1.25
76-2	58-10	Sep	66-22	66-22	65-20	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Dec	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Jan	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Mar	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	May	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Jul	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Sep	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Dec	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Jan	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Mar	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	May	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Jul	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Sep	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Dec	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Jan	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Mar	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
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76-2	58-7	Sep	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Dec	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
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76-2	58-7	Dec	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Jan	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	Mar	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1.25
76-2	58-7	May	66-19	66-19	65-22	+1



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



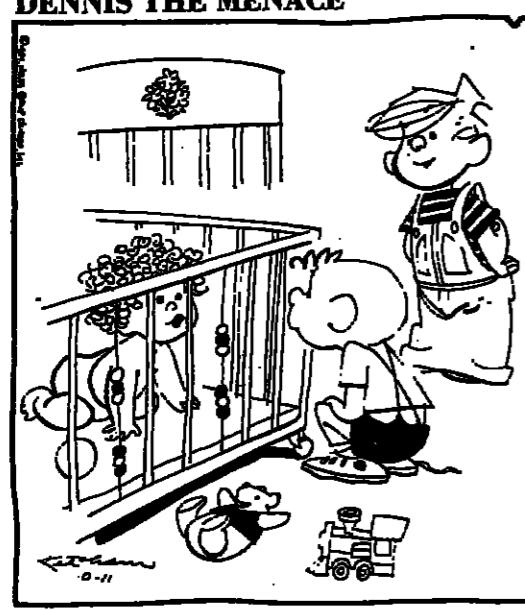
REX MORGAN



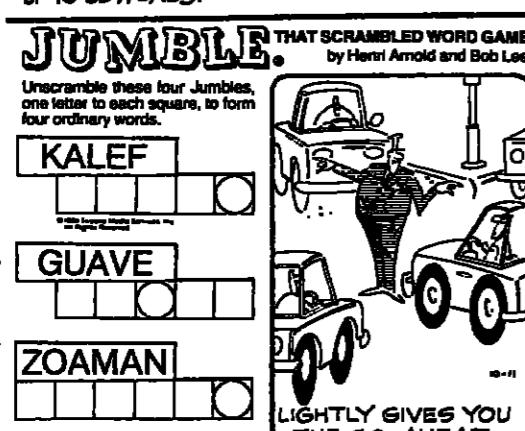
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



THOSE FUNNY SOUNDS SHE MAKES ARE GONNA GROW UP TO BE HORNS."



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KALEF

GUAVE

ZOAMAN

GEEREM

Print answer here: [www.nytimes.com/pebbles/jumble.html](#)

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JUICE MAJOR EXPEND STYMIC

Answer: What the government expects to get from income taxes—"EXACT MONIES"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW

ASIA HIGH LOW

AFRICA HIGH LOW

LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

OCEANIA HIGH LOW

THURSDAY'S FORECAST CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-20 (64-68). LONDON: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 14-16 (57-61). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 14-17 (57-61). PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). ROME: Partly cloudy, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). TEL AVIV: Cloudy. Temp. 22-25 (72-77). ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 14-16 (57-61). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 24-26 (74-77). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 21-23 (70-75). SEOUL: Thunderstorms. Temp. 22-26 (70-75). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 14-16 (57-61).

BOOKS

"THE GOOD WAR": An Oral History of World War Two

By Studs Terkel. 589 pp. \$19.95. Pantheon, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

STUDS TERKEL has put the title of his oral history of the Second World War in quotation marks because he understands that there is a double edge to it. On the one hand the war was "good" in the sense that an Allied victory was morally and politically necessary; as one veteran told Terkel, "There was a time of good feeling. The country felt it had done something worthwhile. The guys came back feeling they had accomplished something." Yet on the other hand no war can really be called "good," and the current tendency to romanticize World War II is, in the words of a California woman, pure delusion:

"The good war? That infuriates me. Yeah, the idea of World War Two being called a good war is a horrible thing. I think of all the atrocities, I think of a машинист who had all this power. I think of the destruction of the Jews, the misery, the horrendous suffering in the concentration camps. In 1971, I visited Dachau. I could not believe what I saw. There's one barracks left, a model barracks. You can reconstruct the rest and see what the hell was going on. It doesn't take a visit to make you realize the extent of human misery." This diabolomous view of the war as both necessary and evil, and of the experiences of its participants as both exhilarating and debilitating, is the dominant theme of "The Good War."

As in Terkel's previous oral histories, "The Good War" is a clangorous but carefully orchestrated jumble of voices. The speakers are the prominent and the unknown, the wealthy and the poor, the articulate and the awkward, but all of them have been induced to talk with great clarity about a period that was, for many of them, the time of their lives. "Looking back on the war," one of them says, "in spite of the really bad times, it was certainly the most exciting experience of my life. As a character in 'Terry and the Pirates' once put it so eloquently, 'We shot the last act in the first reel.' As I see it, at that young age, we hit the climax. Everything after that is anticlimactic."

This man as it happens fought in the brutal combat in the Ardennes; was captured by the Germans and sent on a forced march through the snow after being stripped of his boots; crammed into a prisoner of war railroad car on a train that was mistakenly attacked by RAF airplanes; quartered in Stalag 4-B, near Dresden, and ordered to shovel coal at a chemical factory for 10 or 12 hours a day on rations of one bowl of turnip soup and a seventh of a loaf of bread a day; liberated by the Russians, furloughed to the United States for 60 days — and then ordered to ship to the Pacific, to participate in the invasion of Japan that was canceled "when Harry dropped that beautiful bomb."

That someone could survive so prolonged a series of terrible experiences not merely in good humor but with the feeling that it was the "most exciting" period of his life may seem incomprehensible to today's reader, yet it is a recurring theme in Terkel's history. In part, no doubt, this can be explained by the timing of the war: coming as it did after a decade of

Depression, it gave purpose and prosperity to a nation that had been short on both. In large part, though, it is explained by the general conviction — utterly foreign to Americans whose only wartime memories are of Korea and Vietnam — that what Americans were doing was right: "To see fascism defeated, nothing better could have happened to a human being. You felt you were doing something worthwhile. You felt you were an actor in a tremendous drama that was unfolding. It was the most important moment in my life. I always felt very lucky to have been part of it."

Almost every American with whom Terkel spoke doubted would agree with that sentiment, yet there is also in these voices a useful acknowledgement that the war did not turn out to be quite the blessing they anticipated while they fought it. For one thing, it did not turn out, any more than World War I did, to be the war to end all wars: "The war gave a lot of people jobs. It led them to expect more than they had before. People's expectations, financially, spiritually, were raised. There was such a beautiful dream. We were gonna reach the end of the rainbow. When the war ended, the rainbow vanished. Almost immediately we went into Korea. There was no peace, which we were promised." For another, as a retired admiral observes, it made us a militaristic nation: "We see things in terms of that war, which in a sense was a good war. But the twisted memory of it encourages the men of my generation to be willing, almost eager, to use military force any where in the world." Or, as a former New Dealer puts it:

"The most single important legacy of the war is what Eisenhower warned us about in his farewell speech: the military-industrial complex. In the past, there were business representatives in Washington, but now they are Washington. And with the military buildup beyond all our imaginations, we have a new fusion of power. It has become a permanent feature of American life."

This is true, and most lamentably so, yet the observation would be more convincing were it balanced against the recollections and opinions of someone who came through the war persuaded of the necessity of a massive military-industrial establishment. The chief shortcoming of "The Good War" is that the viewpoints expressed in it (with many of which, for what little it matters, I strongly agree) seem largely to be Terkel's own. As maestro of the performance he is obviously entitled to choose the players and let them sing the tunes he likes, but the result is a book that, however fascinating, does not give the whole story. To cite one example, too many of those with whom he talked are too quick to place too much of the blame for the Cold War on the United States; too little attention is paid to the large role the Russians played in turning down the temperature immediately after war's end.

This isn't nitpicking; the skewed view point of "The Good War" undermines its claims to being an inclusive oral history of the war. But that having been said, let it be noted that as usual Terkel proves himself to be the best listener around: no one brings out the deepest thoughts and recollections of other people so sensitively as he does, and no one edits them more skillfully than he does. "The Good War" may be only part of the story, but it's still a wonderful story.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ruffed in the closed hand. Then three clubs were played, and a heart trick was surrendered to West.

West was now forced to lead diamonds, and if he had held the king, the club would have succeeded. As it was, however, the slam failed.

Notice that South would have had a chance, although a poor one, if East had held Q-x of trumps originally. The play would have proceeded similarly, and South would have had to hope that the diamond ten was in the East hand and the diamond king with West, necessary conditions for the play to succeed.

WEST (D) EAST (S)
Q9S 7C7
Q7S 7C7
Q4K 6J94
Q4K 6J94

SOUTH
54
QK10432
Q4Q
Q4Q
Q4Q

EAST
54
QK10432
Q4Q
Q4Q
Q4Q

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid stage:
West Pass North East South
Pass Pass Pass Pass
Pass Pass 6C Pass
Pass Pass

West led the spade jack.

The remaining spade winner was cashed, and a spade was ruffed in the closed hand. Then three clubs were played, and a heart trick was surrendered to West.

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